MORNING EDITION

Japan Times Advertiser

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

MORNING EDITION

No. 15,679 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1942 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

HARVEST FESTIVAL TO BE FETED TODAY AT IMPERIAL PALACE

His Majesty Will Graciously Take Part in Ceremony at Shinkaden Hall

NATION IS GRATEFUL

Rites to Be Held in All Japanese Shrines to Express Gratitude for Bountiful Crop

The grand ceremony for the Niiname-sai, Harvest Festival will be held from 5 p.m. today to early tomorrow morning at the Imperial Palace amidst the fervent thanksgiving of the whole nation. His Majesty the Emperor will graciously perform the ceremony at the Shinkaden Hall in the Imperial Palace.

At the pavilion in the foreground of the Shinkaden Hall, where all the Imperial Princes of the Blood and civil and military functionaries will be present, His Imperial Majesty, in ancestral robes, will graciously arrive at 6 p.m., when the last rays of sun will be glowing on the Imperial Palace ground.

Going to the Imperial Dais, His Imperial Majesty will graciously offer to the Great Imperial Ancestor and other Imperial Ancestors the newly harvested rice, Shiroki and Kuroki, or ancient rice-wine, and products from the land and sea. Then after offering a prayer of gratitude to the Deities, His Imperial Majesty will graciously partake of the rice and sake and will graciously withdraw from the Hall at a little past 8 p.m.

At 11 p.m. His Majesty the Emperor will make His Presence again at the Shinkaden Hall and will graciously perform the midnight ceremony to early morn with the same solemnity.

Meanwhile, Court Ritualist Prince Hirokiyo Ito will be sent as Imperial Messenger to the Grand Shrines of Ise.

Prayer of Thanks to Be Given

The significance of the Harvest Festival and the need of the people to remember to be grateful, not only at this occasion but at all times, for every grain of rice have been stressed by Shigeru Yoshida, a member of the House of Peers and Chairman of the Harvest Thanksgiving Festival in an article contributed to the November issue of the King Magazine under the title of "Gratitude for Harvest." The gist of the article follows:

The rice plants were first granted to the attending deities by the Great Sun Goddess with the august command that they be given to Her Descendants throughout the ages.

Japan is climatically very suitable moreover, require very little space in which to cultivate them, and the life led in cultivating them is the most wholesome of all other forms of living. When these matters are considered, we cannot but be grateful for the thoughtfulness and benevolence of the Great Sun Goddess, who had graciously chosen rice as the life source of the Japanese people.

As rice in Japan has such great significance, to partake of rice, to the Japanese, is to receive the grace of the Great Sun Goddess and the benevolence of His Majesty the Emperor. It is not mere food to satisfy hunger.

It has been our tradition from the past to offer the first portion of the rice we cook to the deities and for the members of the family to partake of the rice together with the deities with gratitude.

In our country, which has been founded in a way different from that of any other country, all production, distribution, and consumption should be made with the same spirit of gratitude which we have on this day of the Harvest Festival.

Result of Farmers' Efforts

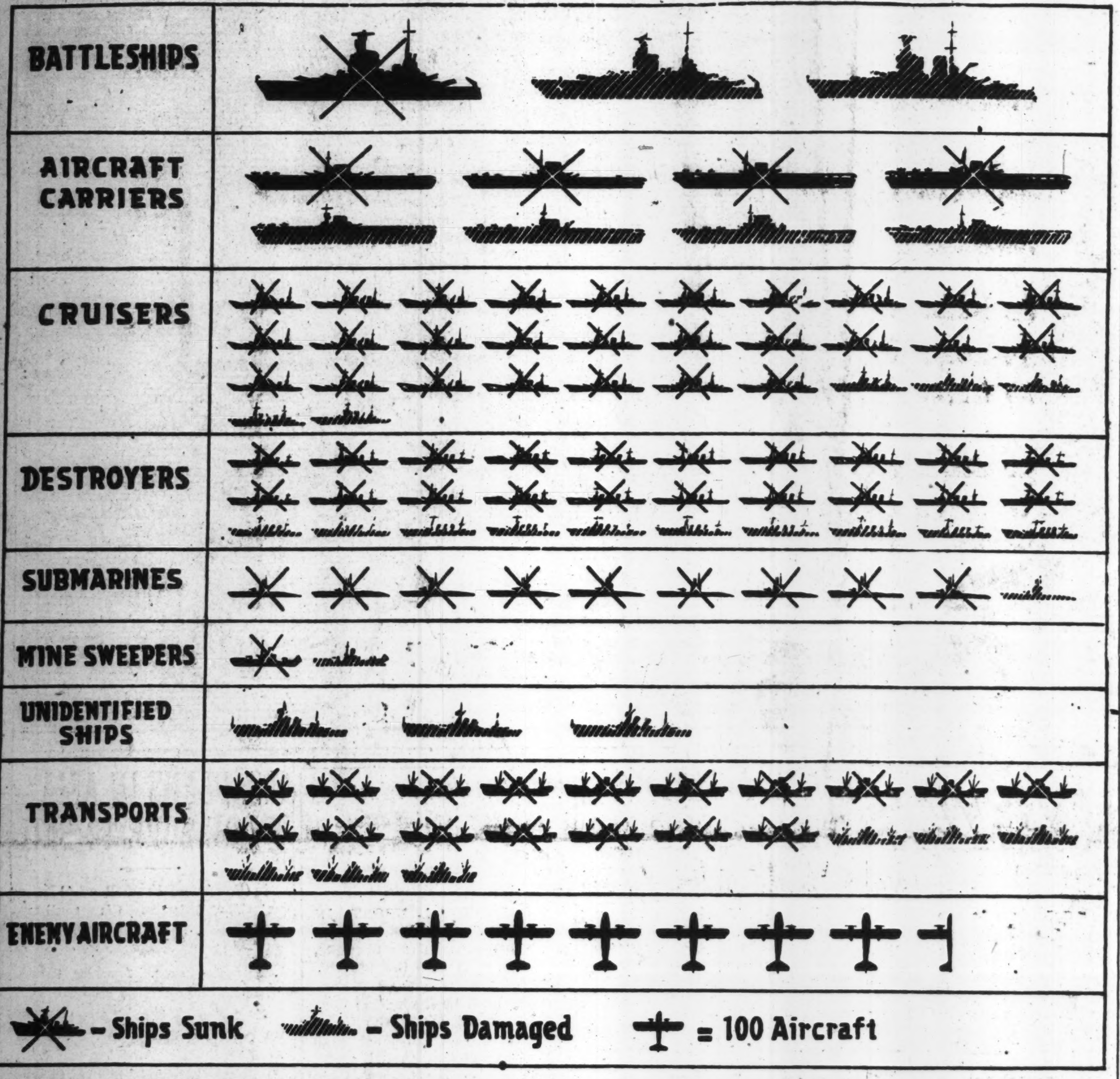
On my visit to some farms in north-eastern Japan this summer, I was greatly impressed to see old and young working diligently in the rice fields. This remarkable harvest has been due to some extent to the favorable weather but mainly to the indefatigable effort of the farmers.

The selfish and mercenary way of thinking, which disregards all spiritual aspects of things, are for our enemies, America and England. We Japanese, who are fighting to rectify

(Continued on Page 2)

Unprecedented Victories Of Japanese Navy From 1st to 3rd Battles of Solomons

(Chart Below Shows Losses Suffered by the Enemy)



STIRRING ACCOUNT GIVEN OF FIERCE NIGHT BATTLE IN STRAITS OF TULAGI

Japanese Fleet Proves Once Again It's Invincible

ENEMY SHIPS SUNK

Men Who Man Our Ships Zealously Live Up to Grand Traditions of Navy

By KIICHI IZUMI
Member of the Navy Press Corps

ON BOARD AN UNDISCLOSED WARSHIP, November 21.—The American and British marine forces in the Southern Pacific, which had been concentrating on counter-attacks in the Solomons area since early in August, have been utterly smashed by the picked Japanese Navy Forces. During this intervening period of nearly three months, the mighty Imperial Navy Forces have displayed their strength to the fullest with their ever-victorious results. The naval battles fought during the period included the night attack of August 8, furious attacks launched against the enemy forces near the Straits of Tulagi by a certain Japanese fleet, and others. Especially noteworthy was the fact that on the night of October 11 a certain warship sank instantly an A-class enemy cruiser, sank another A-class enemy cruiser and one enemy destroyer on the sea northwest of Sagi Island in the Tulagi Straits, overcoming its disadvantageous position. These brilliant exploits are ample manifestations of the indomitable spirit of attack and of the traditionally excellent strength and technique in night battle on the part of the Japanese Navy.

Your correspondent flew over to a certain base of the Solomons to hear details of these battles. I called on the commander and others of that certain warship which scored these very excellent war results and learned the thrilling story of that night attack.

Ordered for Convoy Work

"The duty assigned to the warship on that memorable day was to convoy indirectly a Japanese transport fleet carrying troops to Guadalcanal Island said one of the ship's narrator.

"It was presupposed that an enemy fleet would sally forth to attack the Japanese transports, as the former was watching for a chance to attack. Of course, our forces are ever ready to meet the enemy and, when a chance offers itself, they make good use of it to crush him. However, we did not imagine that we could give another stunning blow to the enemy again, because the Japanese Forces catching the enemy in his unguarded moment on the night of August 8 had dealt him a really severe blow.

"We were determined to carry death right into the enemy," continued the narrator. "Our transports were sailing in the Straits of Tulagi. It was pitch dark, making it impossible to tell our fleet from the enemy. The first thing to do was to differentiate Japanese from enemy warships. All the officers and men were afire with fighting spirit.

"Squall after squall overtook the scene. Visibility was poor. The Japanese fleet groped its way through the darkness. It was about 9:40 p.m. that we sighted an island which appeared like Savo Island. At the same time, we could make out one, two, three warships with that island as their background. Are they Japanese or enemy warships? We peered into the opaque darkness in an effort to determine the nationality of the warships.

Enemy Guns Belch

"Suddenly an unidentified warship fired and screeching shells came hurtling out of the darkness. An enemy ship? Yet they might be Japanese vessels mistaking us for the foe. For the next few minutes, a breathless silence ensued but we were aching for action.

"Shells came flying in rapid succession but they missed us. This convinced our chief gunner as well as our commander, who had been a gunner himself, that the mysterious ships were those of the enemy, because Japanese warships do not carry such inaccurate gunners.

"Just as the commander gave orders for action, the enemy vessels

(Continued On Page 2)

Premier Laval Exhorts Frenchmen To Cooperate Fully With Germany

Tells People in Broadcast That This Is Only Guarantee for Salvation and Maintenance of Peace

Exhorting the French people to exert their utmost efforts to bring about still closer ties with Germany, Premier Laval, in a broadcast at 8:30 p.m. Friday, stressed that the Vichy Government is adopting a co-operative policy with the Third Reich for the sake of peace, according to a Vichy report to Domei.

After pointing out that an unprecedented crisis is now confronting France, Premier Laval declared:

"I have been in close touch with Henri Philippe Petain, our Chief of State, for the last several days and have personally seen how, with his firm attitude, he is striving to combat this present critical situation. Marshal Petain is really a permanent symbol of the French nation and is the very source of strength that will make France great in the future.

"We should not make the situation ambiguous. France, panting under the heavy burden of the armistice treaty, as a result of its defeat, has been compelled to fight its former allies. But, France can make itself great, if it only can maintain its Empire.

"America and Britain have been gradually invading France. And France cannot do without its territory. The countries which used to be France's allies and are still feigning to be such, are attempting to make the world believe that they are trying to restore lost overseas territories of France to us. Certain quarters in this country appear to believe this but to them I can only point to history which records the usurpation of Canada and other territories from us and the selfishness and cruelty of these usurping countries.

"I cannot believe in generosity from the Anglo-Saxon nations. I am now doing my utmost to protect France's interests. America and Britain are now invading the French Empire in order to gain compensation of the permanent loss of territories in East Asia with their rich material resources. The

(Continued on Page 2)

BRITISH ARE ROUTED ON N. AFRICAN FRONT

Suffer Heavy Losses in Clash With Germans Who Secure Firm Position

Domei

BERLIN, November 21.—The German High Command announced today that the vanguard of the German forces operating in North Africa have secured a firm position following severe clashes with Allied forces on the border line of Tunisia and Algiers.

Continuing, the High Command said that submarines operating in waters west of Gibraltar, sank three transports, aggregating 15,000 tons, all fully loaded with troops and munitions, in addition to one transport.

The Luftwaffe also had a successful day, scoring direct hits on two large Allied cargo boats off Algiers and Philippeville and dealing fatal damages to the harbor facilities at these ports. The German planes then conducted heavy raids on the airfields and railway facilities on several points in French North Africa.

Heavy British Losses

Domei

BERLIN, November 21.—The German military authorities announced on November 21 the latest war situation in French North Africa as follows:

(1) On the night of November 19 the vanguard of the Axis forces contacted the British troops invading the northwestern border of Tunisia, and after a severe battle drove back the invaders who suffered heavy losses. The British had attempted to effect an eastward advance from the Tabarca district. In the course of this battle, the German forces occupied a railway station with a large number of carriages deserted by the retreating British. Moreover, the German forces destroyed 12 tanks and 18 armored cars belonging to the enemy.

In the southern sector the German forces clashed with de Gaulle troops and drove them back to a border line after inflicting heavy losses.

(2) With regard to activity in the air Axis bombers and dive-bombers carried out a raid on de Gaullist positions in the northern mountain regions of Tunisia setting barracks afire and smashing anti-aircraft gun emplacements. On the other hand, Italian bombers effected heavy raids on the various seaports along the coast of the French colony in North Africa and on Allied naval units in the neighborhood. Escorting these Italian bombers, the German warplanes downed two British Curtiss fighters.

REICH FORCES USING NEW WAR WEAPONS

Advanced German Units Continuing Successful Drive in Caucasus Regions

Domei

BERLIN, November 21.—Defying the piercing cold prevailing in the Caucasus mountains, the German forces are steadily enlarging the field of their successful drives with a series of fatal damages inflicted on the stubbornly resisting Soviets.

According to the declaration made by the German military authorities today, the signal war results recently achieved by the German forces in these areas are attributable to the use of firearms newly invented for efficient use in mountain regions in the winter. It is felt that the new weapons in question are novel species of machine guns, hand grenades, trench mortars, four barrel high-speed machine guns and so forth, the last mentioned two devices being set on those sled-like supports.

A Hollow Victory

The British Central Eastern Headquarters announced on November 21 that the British Eighth Army occupied Benghazi on the Lybia front on November 20 despite the fact that this base had been deliberately deserted by the Axis forces, according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon.

Mediterranean Sea Mined

Domei

STOCKHOLM, November 21.—According to a cable from London, the British Admiralty has announced that the western areas of the Mediterranean had been mined out of strategic necessity in connection with the British campaign in North Africa:

"The Allied navy has mined the waters extending over the northern and southern areas off the coast lines of Spain and France, and vessels navigating in these waters do so at their own risk," the British Admiralty is reported as having declared.

It nevertheless deserves notice that the territorial waters of Spain are not included in the danger zone.

R.A.F. Loses 209 Planes

Domei

BERLIN, November 21.—The R.A.F. from November 1 to 20, inclusive, lost a total of 209 planes, including 114 in the Mediterranean and North African campaigns and the balance in the battles fought elsewhere, while the Luftwaffe lost 67 planes during the same period, it was revealed by German military authorities today.

TAZAING DAING FETE OBSERVED IN BURMA

Interesting Rituals Mark Special Buddhist Festival Held Under Full Moon

Domei

RANGOON, November 22.—Beginning today Burma observes a two-day Buddhist festival called "Tazaing Daing" under a full moon and the Shwe Dagon Pagoda here is now being visited by numerous Buddhists as at the time of the "Fire Festival" just a month ago.

The main event of the festival is the dedication to the Pagoda of surplices and robes to be worn by priests. Approximately 300 Burmese women last night participated in a surplice and robe manufacturing contest around the Pagoda.

The participants had to weave cloth and dye it yellow in making these offerings by dawn today. Robes manufactured as the result of the all-night efforts have been dedicated to the Pagoda.

Interesting rituals and time-honored customs mark the festival, including the eating of buds of yellow flowers from a shrub called "Mezali." The buds are exceedingly bitter. It is said that those who eat these buds will be immune from epidemics.

Taking advantage of the full-moon, the Burmese set adrift numbers of small rafts with offering and lighted candles on the Rangoon River with the object of dedicating them to "Shin U Pagok", a Burmese god who is said to be residing in a palace in the sea.

Barter System in Peking

PEKING—A large shipment of potatoes weighing 1,000 tons arrived here recently from northern Shansi in exchange for cotton textiles, yarns and candles, according to the barter arrangement reached between North China nad Mengchiang.

America's Frantic Efforts to Recapture Japan's Occupied Areas Are Sure to Fail

America is making frantic efforts to take back the southern regions occupied by Japan in the War of Greater East Asia and therefore is now engaged in counter-attacks on the Japanese Forces in the Solomons area.

This was the opinion expressed by Rear-Admiral Kanji Ogawa, Chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, Captain Hideo Hiraide, sectional chief of the same section, and Colonel Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section, at a round-table conference sponsored by the Asahi Shimbun at the Imperial Hotel on November 19.

The gist of Colonel Yahagi's statement at the conference is printed in the Asahi's Sunday morning edition under the title "America's Strategic Intention Toward the Solomon Group," as follows:

"America is thinking of using Australia as base for its offensive against Japan. For this purpose, it naturally becomes necessary for America to secure the route connecting the American mainland with Australia.

"America is planning to obtain sea and air connection of Hawaii, Samoa, Fiji and New Caledonia. The connection with Australia by way of Africa and Indian Ocean is only partly maintained. If the Solomon Islands are placed under Japanese occupation and consequently a submarine base or air base is established there, this will result in a virtual interception of the Pacific route and the consequent isolation of Australia from outside connection. Nor is that all that is feared. The occupation of the Solomons will expose the defense of Australia to a direct menace. This is the reason why the American forces are repeating their counter-attacks with Australia as the base of operation. In these circumstances, the Solomons are being made a pivotal point of their strategy.

"It is presumably America's designs to secure the Solomon Islands firmly before Japan is able to consolidate its position there. Characteristic of the battle in that area is the fact that Japan seeks a scene of battle in the sphere of the enemy's strength, and that the Japanese Forces sally forth to a remotely situated place over the sea and carry on landing operations."

Rear-Admiral Ogawa spoke on the same subject following Colonel Yahagi. He said:

"With the advance of Japan's strategic position to the South Pacific, America attaches the greatest importance to its counter-attacks on Japanese Forces. They believe that this means, if the area is dominated by Japan, South America will be menaced and also North America. This viewpoint is similar to the opinion that, if Dakar, namely West Africa, is dominated, South America will be exposed to a serious menace. For this reason, America has a great concern over the West African situation. The same is true of its way of thinking about Australia, which, if dominated by others, will not be propitious to South America.

"Geographically, the distance between Dakar and Natal is considerably shorter than that between Australia and South America, but, in spite of this clear fact, Americans are working under this belief. This alarming conjecture on the part of the American leaders is used to enlist the support of the American people in the armament expansion.

Another thing must be considered. America has a very great concern over its future markets, China and Africa. Apart from strategic designs, America apparently has an ambition to control these markets. Australia is known for its white Australia principle, but America has political designs in it also. Its ambition is to replace the British influence in Australia."

Following Rear-Admiral Ogawa, Captain Hiraide had the following to say:

"America calls the line connecting the Solomons with the Philippines the main line of operation. It attempts to blockade the supply of

(Continued on Page 2)

BODY TO ENCOURAGE INTERNEES FORMED

Funds and Letters Will Be Sent Japanese Nationals in Enemy Countries

To comfort and encourage Japanese internees suffering under the inhuman treatment of the Americans and the British, a committee was formed Saturday through the efforts of the Overseas Japanese Central Association, assisted by the Australian Association, Malayan Association, the Society for International Cultural Relations, and 12 other such associations, according to the Asahi.

Thus, with the inauguration ceremony held at 3 p.m. on that day, the good work started on October 19 by Tsuruichi Maruyama, Seiichiro Yasui, Tamon Maeda and 19 others, was crowned with success.

The first committee meeting will be held on December 1, at which time steps will be taken to deal effectively with the situation. According to the decisions made by the Preparation Committee, money will be sent to Japanese internees in North America, Hawaii, and Canada, through those countries representing Japan's interests there, so that more food will be given the interness at least on holidays, instead of the scanty thirty cents worth a day food which they are now receiving.

Secondly, measures will be taken to enable the relatives and friends in Japan to send letters at least once a month.

Thirdly, money will be sent for books and medical treatment and to enable the deceased to have decent funeral services.

The committee hopes to receive the full cooperation of the people in its efforts to give as much comfort and encouragement as possible to the suffering internees.

JAPAN'S YOUNG MEN HAVE NEW MISSION

Theirs Is Task of Completely Driving Out American Influences From Asia

Kiwao Okumura, Vice-President of the Board of Information, in his speech delivered at the Japan Young Men's Hall Sunday night, dwelt upon "The Decisive Battle of Reverence for The Emperor and Expulsion of Foreign Barbarians", which was relayed to all parts of Japan proper and Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere through the JOAK Radio Station. The gist of his speech follows:

"Let us stop calling our young men and women the second generation from now on. A country respecting the youth will prosper, while that which does not respect them will ruin. The Herculean task of the Meiji Restoration was accomplished mainly through the efforts of young men.

"The successful achievement of the War of Greater East Asia depends primarily upon the hard efforts and fiery patriotism of the young men and women. This war broke out for the self-defense and self-existence of Japan. It must be fought until East Asia is stabilized and the glory of the Japanese Empire is preserved. This is not a war merely for the sake of Japan, but is for the 1,000,000,000 people of all Asia and for Greater East Asia.

"Through the ardent spirit of patriotism of the young Japanese before the dawn of the Meiji Era Japan was saved from being invaded by rapacious Western countries, including America.

"Here is one significant fact which I should like to call your attention to, the need of correcting a mistaken conception of the past. Commodore Matthew C. Perry is often quoted by the Japanese as a benefactor of Japan for having caused this country to open its doors to international trade and commerce. This is a great fallacy. Perry really came to these shores for other reasons. Textbooks say so, magazines say so, newspapers say so and notables say so in their speeches.

"I tell you that you must stop thinking of Perry as a benefactor of Japan. Stop this way of thinking right away. The enlightened period of the Meiji Era was never realized by any sympathy or favors of our enemy country, America. President Fillmore of the United States caused Perry to start on his epoch-making great expedition. Judging from Fillmore's instructions and Perry's report submitted to his home Government from the Loochoo Islands, it is clear that America sent him to invade Japan."

The Mirrors of The Heroic Age

(Continued from Page 4)

agents to impress their master, and, through him. Uyesugi Norimasa, with the need of reform both in his conduct as ruler and in his personal life. Indeed Igen reported the two men's findings about Ujiyasu to his Lord, and implored him to mend his ways and be wise before it was too late. It was stated that Igen's advice had produced some effect on Norimasa—for a time, but that he relapsed soon afterward, and, as the annalists add, obeying the ill counsels of men like Sugeno Nobukata and Uyehara Ukon, he fell again into his old bad ways.

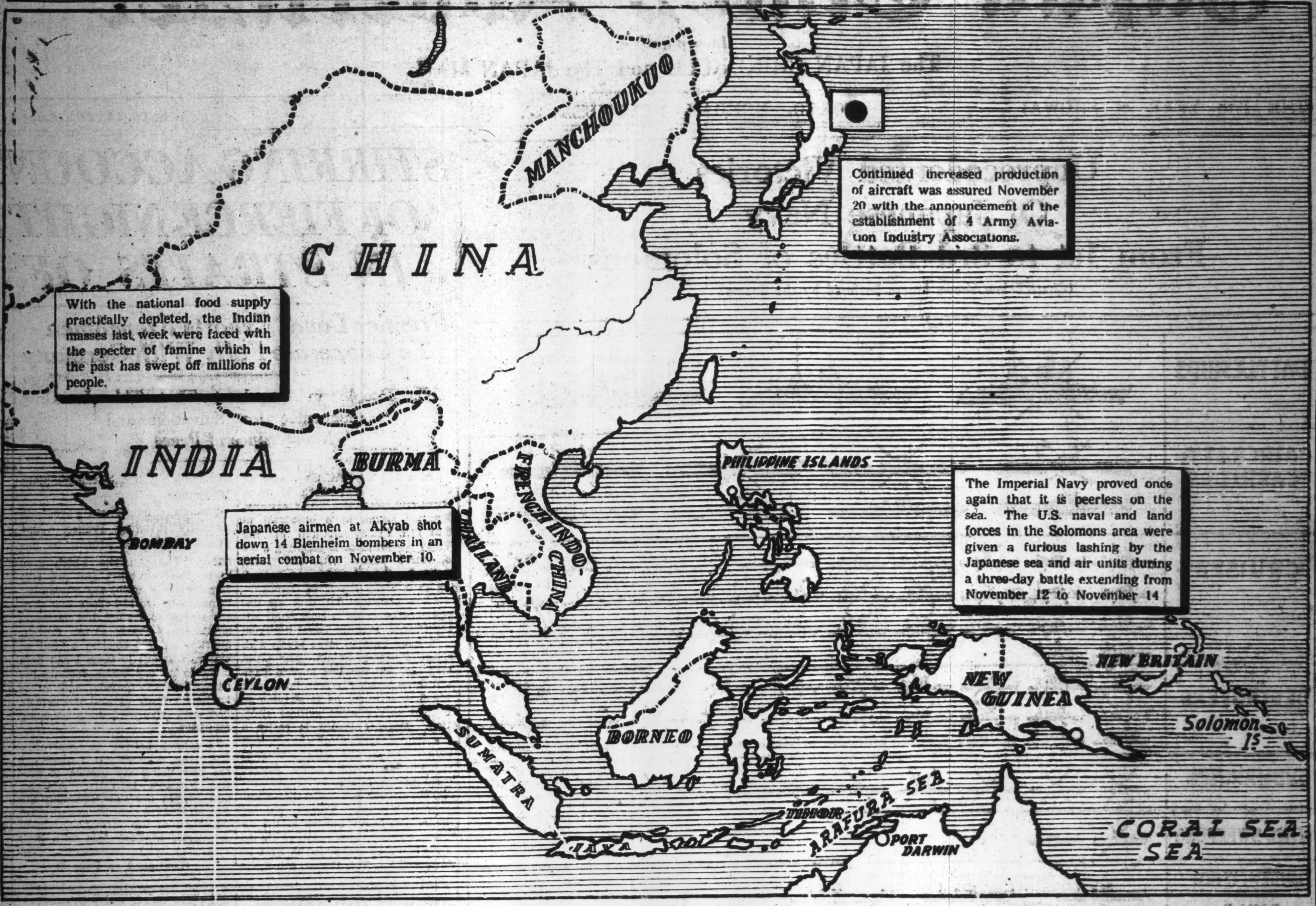
Unique Record

The idealized characterization of Ujiyasu above quoted must of course be discounted as the words of admirers, and yet gives an idea of the kind of man Ujiyasu was in the esteem of his retainers. There is little doubt that Ujiyasu was well fortified with wise counselors and warriors of peerless valor, among the former his famous uncle, Gen-an, and among the latter Tsunashige the unconquerable. So the sun of Hojo rose each day ever higher toward the meridian, and all the lesser war lords who wielded their little sovereignty in their respective domains in Kanto had either fallen under his sway, or stood at a reverential distance from him, paying him the tribute of a vassal state. Some of them might not have cherished the love they professed for the Hojos, but there was no contending against them as long as Odawara was so invincibly entrenched under Ujiyasu.

Ujiyasu's record as warrior chief is almost unique. He has never lost a battle. His life bristles with achievements which would fill a large volume. Of these the most spectacular is the famous night battle of Kawagoe, fought on April 20th of Tenmon 15th year (1546) which was as decisive in securing his complete supremacy in Kanto and in utterly squashing the Uyesugis and all other would-be rivals, as the battle of Sekigahara in 1600 was in establishing Iyeyasu's political pre-eminence over the Toyotomis.

(To Be Concluded)

WHERE WORLD ATTENTION WAS FOCUSED LAST WEEK



Continued increased production of aircraft was assured November 20 with the announcement of the establishment of 4 Army Aviation Industry Associations.

With the national food supply practically depleted, the Indian masses last week were faced with the specter of famine which in the past has swept off millions of people.

Japanese airmen at Akyab shot down 14 Blenheim bombers in an aerial combat on November 10.

The Imperial Navy proved once again that it is peerless on the sea. The U.S. naval and land forces in the Solomons area were given a furious lashing by the Japanese sea and air units during a three-day battle extending from November 12 to November 14

THE PAST WEEK IN REVIEW

Air Unit Cited for Brilliant Action

For meritorious services performed in destroying the combined American and Dutch fleet in the Sea Battle off Java on February 4, the air unit under the leadership of Lieutenant-Commander Irisa has been awarded a citation by the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, and this fact has been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, the Navy Ministry announced on November 15.

14 More Enemy Warships Sunk

Continuing to inflict severe damage upon the enemy in the region of the Solomon Islands, the Imperial Navy, between November 12 to 14, in what has been named the Third Battle of the Solomons, sank 14 enemy warships and shot down or destroyed over 73 planes. The sinkings comprised eight enemy cruisers and four or five destroyers, while two battleships, three cruisers and three or four destroyers were heavily damaged.

Meanwhile, characterizing the United States communique regarding the results of the battle, Spokesman Tomokazu Hori of the Board of Information late last week told foreign correspondents that the wishful-thinking Americans should review their own losses as announced by the reliable communiques of the Japanese Imperial Headquarters. The Spokesman then cited conspicuous evidences of the Allies' cowardly policy of concealing their losses and stated that if the Americans continue to rely on their Government's announcements, "we must conclude that ignorance is bliss."

Chile Urged to Remain Neutral

Declaring that "It is our belief that the wise statesmen of Chile fully comprehend that the abandonment of their neutral attitude would invite serious and far-reaching political, economic and military consequences," Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, stressed on November 18 that "independence and neutrality now, will bring Chile a greater share in the economic opportunities, international trade and prosperity in the post-war period."

Mr. Hori then pointed out that the other Latin American countries who have abandoned neutrality at the pressure of the United States have gained nothing but economic hardships and broken promises as a result of their rash action.

Further Protest Filed With Britain

Another strong protest has been filed by the Japanese Government with the British and Indian Governments against improper treatment of Japanese civilians interned at New Delhi, on the basis of further facts of such maltreatment learned from testimony of repatriated Japanese subjects, it was learned last week.

British Blamed For Indian Food Shortage

An acute shortage of foodstuffs, unprecedented in seriousness, is now threatening the masses in India with starvation. And confronted with this situation for which they are blamed, the British authorities are desperately trying to counter the evil but in vain.

Rites for 175 Newspapermen

Memorial services for 175 correspondents including those who were killed in the course of the war were solemnly observed on November 19 at the Imperial Hotel in the presence of 195 members of the Japan Press Association and members of the bereaved families. The services precluded the convocation of discussions of the 30th meeting of the Japan Press Association.

15,500 More Chiangsters Surrender

Continuing to lay down their arms in increasing numbers, General Chiang Kai-shek's troops numbering 15,500, surrendered to the Japanese Forces during October in the Yellow River basin in Shantung, Anhwei, Honan and Kiangsu Provinces. Principal among these Chungking units were Yuan Sheng-fang's brigade of 3,200 strong and Tan Pei-tang's detachment numbering 2,000.

Britain Can't Win, Says Amery

Urging his own country to stop the war, John Amery, son of British Secretary of State Leopold S. Amery, in a broadcast from Berlin last week, declared: "Great Britain, stop the war. In the present war, there can be no victory for Britain. Equally, there cannot be any victory for the United States. Only the fool thinks of Britain or the United States as victors."

Army Heroes Honored for Bravery

The second awarding of honors to officers and men of the Imperial Japanese Army who valiantly offered their lives to the State in the War of Greater East Asia, and the 43rd conferment of honors on those who sacrificed their lives for the sake of their country in the China Affair, were announced jointly by the Bureau of Decorations and the War Ministry at midnight on November 18. Most of those honored were killed in action at the outset of hostilities in the Southern Regions after having rendered distinguished services.

Airmen Down 14 Blenheim Bombers

Scoring another success in the air, Japanese airmen on November 15 shot down 14 British Blenheim bombers in a fierce battle staged over Akyab, Japanese occupied base in Burma. The enemy planes, 33 in all, came over in successive formations but before any damage was caused, were intercepted by Japanese fighter machines in a battle which sometimes was fought as high as 3,000 meters and at other times only about 50 meters above the ground. One after another, the enemy planes were sent hurtling down until 14 had been accounted for. The rest beat a hasty retreat.

Axis Forces Enter Tunis

With fighting continuing unabated on the North African front, the Italian High Command announced early last week that Axis forces have landed at Tunis with the consent of the French authorities.

In Vichy, meanwhile, the announcement was made that the French Government has decided to treat Admiral Jean Francois Darlan, former Commander-in-Chief of the French forces, as a traitor and deprive him of all military and official duties.

CLOSER RELATIONS WITH REICH URGED

(Continued From Page 1)

French nation should be careful not to be deceived by foreign propaganda. Radio broadcasts from America and Britain are being released solely for the purpose of disturbing you and of contributing to your unrest. Listeners-in of reports from American and British radio stations may recognize the voices of French political refugees who have betrayed their ancestral country and are trying to make their own excuses. You must not forget the fact that political refugees in most instances are not dependent persons.

"I never desired the present war. The leaders of our country, who declared war must indeed be mad. This war is only causing us misery. From the start it was predestined that France would be defeated. Since a long time before the outbreak of the war, I had been supporting a policy of cooperation with Germany and Italy. The agreements concluded with Italy in 1935 is proof of this fact. Those who declare that war with Fascism is war to bring peace are far from the truth. In the same vein, one opinion that asserts that France cannot fight on its own strength and another opinion that France can fight other nations on its own strength are equally not true. We have only to turn back a few days and think of incidents that have overtaken France to realize that what many professional statesmen and politicians talked about makes no sense.

"I next pointed out to Ambassador Leahy how hard the Jews who had emigrated to America are trying to bring about a rupture in America's relations with France, but added that I had no intention to deal with Jewry.

"We are now seeking for an understanding with Germany and are trying to cooperate with that country simply because we are considering the interest and peace of France. I have been following such a policy for the preservation of our territory . . . for the sake of our ancestral land. A complete understanding with Germany is the only guarantee for the maintenance of peace in Europe.

To Reform Chinese Students

PEKING—As a positive step toward the reform of the living conditions of the students in accordance with the spirit of the fifth public security campaign, a detailed program for tightening the disciple of the students of the various colleges of the Peking National University, including the Normal University has been drawn up and enforced.

Army Airmen Blast Fleeing Chiangsters In Kiangsu Province

Domei

ON HUNGTZE FRONT IN KIANGSU PROVINCE, November 21.—Japanese Army air units, in conjunction with the offensive launched by the land forces, heavily bombed the fleeing New Fourth Army during the three-day period from November 15 to 17 inclusive and scored direct bomb hits on the Chinese Communist headquarters. These units also attacked and sank the greater part of a fleet of 1,000 ton enemy transports on Hungtze Lake which were being used to transport the fleeing enemy.

Harvest Festival To Be Feted Today

(Continued From Page 1)

their mistaken attitude, must, first of all, wash away all American and English ways of thinking.

For this, we must correct the wrong conception that rice is a pure product for consumption. We must implant deep into ourselves the fact that every grain of rice we take is filled with the infinite grace and benevolence of the Great Sun Goddess and with the many months of toil of the farmers.

The Harvest Festival is observed to remind the people of this fact. During this week a special ceremony of gratitude for the recent harvest and a prayer for good harvest for coming years will be held at every shrine throughout the country. I earnestly hope that every home in Japan would take this occasion to practice sincerely the beautiful tradition of offering rice at each meal to the deities and would show their gratitude for rice by not wasting even the tiniest grain.

Halsey Is Promoted

Domei

LISBON, November 20.—Vice-Admiral William Halsey, Jr., Commander-in-Chief of the United States naval fleet in the South Pacific, yesterday, was promoted to the rank of Admiral while Brigadier-General James Doolittle and Rear-Admiral Henry Hewitt were promoted to the ranks of Major-General and Vice-Admiral respectively, according to a dispatch reaching here from Washington.

Defense Lectures in Peking

PEKING—To instil into the local people all necessary knowledge concerning air defense precautions, the municipal Government has organized several publicity squads to give open air lectures throughout the city.

U.S. PLANS IN ASIA ARE SURE TO FAIL

(Continued From Page 1)

materials between the southern regions and Japan by maintaining the main line securely. This is America's scheme. America thinks Japan will be forced to stop the war, if no material supply comes from the south. It also is under the impression that, if America can hold the Solomon Islands firmly, it will be able to take back the regions so far occupied by Japan, one by one. This makes clear the intention of America."

In conclusion, Colonel Yahagi said:

"Before and shortly after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia America put up a signboard 'Protection of Democracy'. America took this signboard which was used at the time of World War I. The War was war to defend democracy and internationalism against despotism and militarism and a war of civilization' versus barbarism, according to the American signboard.

"Democracy was emphasized in the Atlantic Charter. Here is a great contradiction. Communism is a great enemy of democracy. America, however, is shaking hands with Communism.' Another contradiction is the fact that, while advocating democracy on the one hand, America is obstructing the independence of India and is invading into a less strong country.

"Dictatorship of President Roosevelt also is being strengthened. This, too, is inimical to the spirit of democracy. America has begun to see a receding significance of democracy."

INDIA INK IMPRESSIONS OF ANGKOR WAT MADE

Domei

SAIGON, November 22.—For the first time, india ink impressions on paper of the bas-relief carvings on the Angkor Wat in Cambodia, French Indo-China, which recall the splendor of the Khmer civilization 2,000 years ago, have been obtained by Kimito Nagayoshi, Domei correspondent with the Japanese Army Press Section.

Out of some 200 copies already taken by him, some 30 items were displayed on November 21 and 22 at the gallery of the Continental Hotel, Saigon.

Whereas hitherto many photographs and facsimiles on the Angkor Wat ruins have been made by Frenchmen and others, this is the first time that rubbed copies have been made.

JAPANESE WARSHIPS WIN NIGHT BATTLE

(Continued from Page 1)

hurled illumination shells and flares which lit the black sea as bright as daylight.

"Suddenly a Japanese ship ahead of us caught fire. Ablaze she veered and returned furious fire. Her veering brought the enemy fleet directly before our vessel.

"The enemy warships, blinking their searchlights, turned 90 degrees and began plowing towards us. Our main batteries on the starboard opened its first salvo, aiming at the nearest enemy destroyer. It was 9:59 in the evening.

A Hit!

"'A hit! Our first shot a hit!' a voice cried. The second salvo also found its mark and the crippled destroyer began to sink rapidly.

"The enemy suddenly changed its course and turned to potside in a single column. We now saw the enemy fleet which included four A-class cruisers. The three-funnelled A-class cruiser of the London type, second in line, swung into position which left itself open to torpedo attack. Seizing the opportunity with alacrity, our commander ordered the simultaneous discharge of a number of torpedoes. The furious wake left by the torpedoes gleamed weirdly in the tropical waters due to the presence of phosphorescent animal life.

"A series of muffled booms reverberated over the waters as the missiles struck the enemy cruiser. Revenge for the damage done to one of our ships was sweet. The enemy cruiser vanished instantly into the sea and left the remaining enemy vessels in disorder.

"The enemy fled further to the left and soon disappeared into the darkness. Shells still came apparently aimed at the damaged Japanese ship which was still ablaze. Its speed had been greatly reduced but the ship still followed us. Shielding the stricken vessel on our starboard, we too slackened our speed at the risk of enemy torpedo attack.

Cruiser Attacked

"For some minutes, both our ships continued our course in this manner when suddenly, the flash of enemy searchlights pierced the darkness but, ironically enough, in the opposite direction from us. It was apparently from the heavy cruiser of the London type which, in its confusion, imagined us to be on their portside for the beam of the searchlight was directed away from us. But that provided an excellent and unexpected opportunity for our gunners. Shells from our guns struck that cruiser with devastating effect. One of their turrets was set ablaze followed almost instantly by the glare from an explosion near the stern of the enemy ship from direct hits scored by our gunners.

"Thoroughly demoralized, the remaining enemy cruisers gave up the battle and disappeared. Hardly any enemy shells came now. Enemy destroyers still continued to fire but there were no torpedo attacks. Soon they too vanished.

"The whole engagement had taken less than an hour and at 10:56 o'clock quiet returned to the sea."

Peking Rounds Up Loafers

PEKING—To ensure perfect peace and order in Peking, a campaign has recently been started to round up all undesirable elements and loafers throughout the city.

Economical
Men's Suits
Phone or Write
S. OKUBO
High Class Tailor
KOBE:
No. 1, 3-chome, Sannomiya
(Tor Hotel Road) Tel. San. [illegible]
YOKOHAMA:
No. 7, Nippon Odori
Tel. Hon. [illegible]

When in Kobe
Stay in Quiet Comfort
In Kobe's finest hotel
Rooms with Bath & phone
From ¥8.00 Up
Selected place for Banquets & Weddings
Excellent Service
Cable Address: TOR KOBE
TOR HOTEL, KOBE
K. YUASA, President
A. MILDNER, Manager

ENEMY PUSHED BACK TO 2ND BATTLE LINE

Encirclement Ring Smashed, Results Worthy of Three Years' Fighting Attained by Nippon

Teiichi Muto, well-known political commentator writing in the Yomiuri Hochi, declares that within the short period of a year Japan, with well-placed, well-timed blows, has smashed through the enemy's encirclement ring, pushed back the enemy to the second line of blockade and attained results which any ordinary method of calculation would have shown to require at least three years.

The noted writer voices the opinion that the Anglo-American powers flung their challenge of war at Japan on the basis of this sort of miscalculation, on the belief that their blockade ring was well-nigh impregnable, their bases secure. He says at the same time that it is inevitable that the war will increase in ferocity as the battle lines are extended, as the enemy's desperateness increases and as Japan makes more and more determined efforts to blast its way through the second line of battle. Mr. Muto adds:

"As Hongkong was the base of the enemy's foremost battlefront, so the Aleutian Islands on the north, Hawaii, Midway and Wake on the east Guam, Manila and Singapore on the south formed the links of the blockade ring, thereby gradually chasing Japan into a precarious corner, and from this position the enemy flung her challenge of war. Japan, once aroused, hit with lightning speed and power, capturing Manila in a short space of one month.

"It is human nature to view past events, with comparative ease of mind. Supposing that the Battle Of the Solomons had taken place somewhere in the proximity of Hongkong or Manila, where undoubtedly the enemy had earnestly hoped to bring it, what would have been the situation? Fortunately, through the peerless bravery and courage of the Imperial Forces, the scene of battle was carried way out, some 3,000 kilometers away, off the Solomon Islands. For this alone our wholehearted gratitude should be bestowed on the valorous men of the Japanese Forces.

"The war has now expanded from the inner to the outer moat, from the enemy's first to the second ring of blockade, where the Solomons is the crucial gateway. The enemy, so easily pushed back from the first to the second line of blockade, is now desperately trying to hold the second line. What then comprises the second line of blockade? In the north Alaska, in the east Midway and Hawaii, in the south the Samoa, Solomons, New Guinea Islands and Australia, in the west the Cocos and Ceylon islands through the Bay of Bengal to Calcutta—this is the second line of blockade. In the rear looms New Zealand, Madagascar and the African continent, and communication to Chungking is open through India.

"The width of the first line of blockade at the greatest did not exceed 3,500 kilometers, but the second line is incomparably vaster, two or three times the first and encircles almost half the circumference of the earth. The destruction of America and Britain must not become mere idle phraseology, the second line of blockade must be broken in actuality. Once Japan plunges through the second line, it will be America and Britain who will come under the scope of our blockade, their communication routes completely disrupted.' The first line of blockade was to catch Japan like a mouse in a trap, but once Japan tops the second line the tables will be turned on the enemy.

"The various battles which rent asunder the first line was fought comparatively close to ourselves and at a distance for the enemy, however, the second line will be at a distance from ourselves as well as the enemy, or rather the farther Japan advances, nearer will be the battleground to the enemy side. The least possible expenditure of strength will suffice for military operations within the circle, and although there is no change in Japan's pursuance of inside-the-circle warfare policy, the scope of the circle has expanded tremendously, meaning an unavoidable expansion of the military supply base lines and additional exhaustion of fighting strength. On the other hand the enemy will find it a little bit easier.

"In view of these conditions," it is not too much to state that the further development of the war will be accompanied by heavier and fiercer fighting. The enemy will never let up in their counter-attacks nor will they relinquish their dream of recovering the first line, while, Japan, on her part, is just as determined to plunge through the second line of blockade. Under the circumstances there is no room for a moment's unguardedness. The War of Greater East Asia, in the one year since its commencement, has finally assumed its true aspects and it behooves the people on the home front to look at the matter with the seriousness befitting the situation."

Cavalry Band Makes Debut

Residents in the vicinity of the Toyama Military Academy here were given an unexpected treat Friday when the cavalry mounted band, attached to the school, led by His Imperial Highness Major-General Prince Tsunenori Kaya, paraded through the streets to the stirring strains of martial music. The band, which is the first of its kind in Japan, was organized through the efforts of Prince Kaya, when His Imperial Highness became president of the Academy in July.

Wiping Out of Dutch Despotism Brings New Freedom to Javanese

East Indies Treasure House Making Rapid Strides Toward Becoming Component Part of East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere

Broad avenues of self-advancement have been opened to the native inhabitants of Java as the result of the benevolent Japanese policy which has wiped out all vestiges of the old Dutch despotism, while the country itself is progressing rapidly in every way toward becoming a strong, component part of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi correspondent in Java.

The correspondent emphasizes that the former Dutch regime came to grief only because of its blind arrogance, its mistaken beliefs, its reliance on the United States and Britain and its underestimation of Japan. He says that if the Dutch had been willing to cooperate and understand the ideals behind Japan's drive for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Sphere, bloodshed could have been avoided and peace maintained. His article follows:

"Every measure has been taken for the protection of our territories." Just prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the old Dutch East Indies government braggingly repeated these words. What caused them to utter these boastful words with only a feeble military force of 80,000 land troops, 500 airplanes, three light cruisers, eight destroyers and a dozen or so submarines? In May 1940 Holland faded out of existence in the face of the German blitzkrieg offensives and Queen Wilhelmina became actually a "prisoner of Britain" while Holland's foreign politics were transferred to the hands of the United States and Britain.

The leaders of the old Dutch East Indies government, placing their reliance on America and Britain, regarded Japan as merely a hypothetical enemy, barking from a distance like a "timid dog." Glutted from the over-abundant feast of three hundred years' of monopolistic exploitation of the East Indies treasure store, Netherlands looking at the matter from the standpoint of its own hopeful observations, erred in its judgment of the various conditions and tendencies existent in the world. Guilty of the same crime of invasion of East Asia as America and Britain, the leaders of the Dutch East Indies, greatly overestimating the military preparedness and the actual strength of the two countries, drew nearer to them. They closed their eyes to the true course of history; they turned deaf ears to the ideals of Japan's reconstruction of Greater East Asia.

Japan's Power Underestimated

In order to bring the Dutch East Indies into the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere without shedding blood, Japan, in spite of the failure of Japan-Netherlands conference conducted by Ambassador Ichizo Kobayashi, dispatched Special Ambassador Kenkichi Yoshizawa in an attempt to prolong, if possible, the friendly relations between the two countries. However, the Dutch East Indies would not awake from its foolish dream of three hundred years of domination in East Asia. Not only this, but in July of last year when the Japanese Forces entered French Indo-China, the Dutch East Indies, at America's instigation, answered with freezing measures against Japan, bluntly laying bare its antagonistic attitude. Practically declaring openly that it was done to prepare against the landing of the Japanese Forces, the Netherlands East Indies frantically strengthened its fortifications in the various islands and continued to oppress the Japanese residents in her territory. Finally on December 8 the Imperial Rescript was granted declaring war against the United States and Britain. On the same day, the Dutch East Indies declared war on Japan from its own side. Moreover, it is said that this declaration of war by the Ex-Governor of the Dutch East Indies, A. W. L. Tjarda van Starkenborgh Stachouver, and other leaders preceded the declaration of war by the Exiled Dutch Government in London by two days. From this alone, it can be seen how a handful of Dutch leaders underestimated Japan's actual strength, apparently blinded by America's supposed power.

As can be seen from Premier Tojo's statements, subsequent to this, Japan maintained its magnanimous attitude to the very end giving the Dutch government plenty of opportunities for reflection. Men like the Ex-Deputy Governor General of the Dutch East Indies, Hubertus J. van Mook, an outstanding figure in the Dutch war camp, advocated war even to the day the Japanese flag was raised in Java on March 1, but were the first to flee with all haste, thinking only of their own personal safety, to Australia at the landing of the Japanese Forces in Java. Trampling on the happiness of the East Asiatic races and still obstinately clinging to the old conception of East Asian domination, the Dutch became "a wandering race," playing the pitiable role of a clown on the stage of Greater East Asia emancipation.

In the southern area Java is the front line of defense. When the reduction of Java was completed in about ten days, the hammers of reconstruction commenced to re-echo in place of the noise of the guns, well manifesting the characteristic of the War of Greater East Asia that "war is construction."

Needless to say, the administrative, financial, industrial and other policies must be considered from the standpoint of the consummation of war. The fundamental principle with regard to the Java Military administration may be summed up in the words of the Military Political Superintendent Okazaki, "Japan with great paternal concern aims for the speedy return of order wherein the native inhabitants may live in peace, and engage in their trades. Also we seek to propagate education and encourage health. All discriminations of social standings will be wiped away and avenues of promotion opened to those with superior abilities."

Despotism Wiped Out

From the time the Imperial Forces landed in Java, putting an end to the despotic exploitations of the Dutch on March 9, nine months have passed during which period basic reforms and preparations have been completed in the fields of education, finance and industry through the establishment of the central as well as district administrative organs in Java. The structure of despotic administration, based on doubts and fears, organized by the Dutch officials has been completely effaced and Java returned to its true aspects as an Asiatic nation. The second stage of reconstruction is now being entered and Java, as a component part of the Co-Prosperity Sphere will do its part for the reconstruction of the Pacific sphere where Japan takes the role of a central figure.

The landing of the Japanese Forces, so long looked forward to, was like a break of day to most of the native inhabitants. It may be said that Java is one of the occupied territories in the south showing good results in the restoration of peace and order. District administrative organs were established in August, dividing Java into 17 provinces, two sultanates and one special city. The central organ having been completely adjusted, the question now remains as to how this organ will be put into operation. In other words, it is a question of men.

The Netherlands gave the governor-general absolute power. Thus under the despotic Dutch government all the important positions were held by the Dutch while the native officials were merely convenient tools at the beck and will of the Dutch. By promoting the native government clerks and policemen to higher government positions, the Japanese military administration in Java has put into practice the spirit of "opening the avenues of promotion to men of ability."

Contrary to the Dutch policy of keeping the native inhabitants in intellectual darkness, the propagation of education is one of the important policies of the Java administration. The elementary schools for the native inhabitants and primary schools for the Chinese were reopened on the auspicious day of the Birthday of His Majesty the Emperor, April 29. At the same time, many of the middle, normal and industrial schools have been reopened since September, with prospects of the establishment in the near future of a college for the training of technical experts. A noteworthy feature in the educational system is the placing of emphasis for the training of progressive young men, equipped with strong physiques and sound minds. The East Indies language, of which Malayan forms the basic root, will be adopted as the standard language, while efforts will also be made to spread the Japanese language by establishment of Japanese language schools in the various districts.

Financial Status Sound

As a sound financial policy was maintained even during the time of temporary confusion immediately following occupation, the prospects are that income and expenditures will balance even in the first year, with no misgivings overshadowing the future of Java's finances. The native inhabitants have placed absolute confidence in the military notes, while the prices of essential commodities have been pegged to that of January 1, 1942. Due to the abundance of various materials in the territory, with the exception of a few articles which had been hitherto imported, there has only been a rise of 10 to 20 per cent in general.

Java, as the world's "ready-made treasure store" of agricultural and forestry products, is capable of producing a large amount of sugar, quinine, tea, tobacco, coffee, kapok, teak and so forth. Under the present war conditions with lack of transportation facilities, it was inevitable that over-production should occur, and therefore the Army, unable to allow uncontrolled production in view of the difficulty of future revival of these enterprises, in June placed these enterprises under control. Important plantation enterprises were put under control of the Military Administration and an executive body called the Plantation Enterprise and Industry Control Corporation was newly established. At present, quinine, coffee, rubber, tea and kaopok are placed under control with plans for control extending to sugar and tobacco in the near future. The reorganization of all of the industries in Java is another problem of immediate urgency. First of all, the transformation of central-eastern Java from a sweet potato to cotton raising region is being contemplated. a large number of experts are now carrying on experiments and investigations and the practical materialization of plans is expected from next year.

"If we approach the native inhabitants in the spirit of true brotherhood, the day cannot be distant when the people will be able to administer themselves." These words of Kujiro Hayashi, adviser to the Military Administration, should be taken to heart. The several thousands of Japanese engaged in the construction work in Java are doing so in the spirit of "Hakko Ichiu" of the Imperial Rescript, and throwing aside all supercilious concepts of superiority, they are making sacrificial endeavors to lead the native inhabitants to find themselves, so that fully awakened they may become true defenders of Greater East Asia.

Signs of Co-Prosperity.....IV

It was not very long ago that fast Japanese tanks rumbled over this road. The former elements infesting this area have taken to their heels. The Japanese Forces have accomplished their mission. The result is this peaceful, bucolic scene of Java. The green field in the background, the well-kept road, the happy youngsters and even the ruminating goat under clear, blue Southern skies bespeak peace reigning in the area. A scene as this spells happiness and prosperity. It was for such a scene as this that the Japanese Forces marched into Java in order that these youngsters will be able to live as free men, till the soil and reap whatever they had sown and not to fatten the purse of the selfish enemy. Java will be the land of plenty, of righteousness and happiness. It will be and is showing signs of becoming an active and important component of the brotherhood of nations that go to make up the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

KAWANA HOTEL
Tel 170 358-9

POSTAGE STAMPS
Japanese, Manchukuo, and Foreign STAMPS.
Low Prices!
YASHIRO BROTHERS' CO.
1-4 Yanaka-Majimacho, Shitaya, TOKYO

Satisfaction Guaranteed
Lowest prices Prompt and Careful Cleaning and Repair Services
We sell and buy New, Used, Rebuilt Machines. A Large Stock on Hand
Also Japanese Typewriters
NITTO Typewriter Co.
No. 2 Nichome, Yurakucho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

High Class Permanent Wave by our expert always gives full satisfaction.
RIYOKAN
BEAUTY SALON
MADAME ENDO
Excellent machines—Modern equipment
Shiseido
Shimbashi
Ginza 7-chome
Ginza 6-chome
100th Bank
No. 1, Ginza 7-chome, Kyobashi-ku.
Tel. Ginza 57-1172

Classified Ads.
Bring Quick Results.
RATE: ¥1.50 per ½ inch per insertion inclusive of tax
According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

HOUSE amahs (two), some knowledge of cooking, will serve table, or any other work. Box 392, Japan Times, Tokyo.

YOUNG Hungarian lady, willing and energetic, good at current languages and Japanese, skilled in office work and housekeeping, wants engagement. Box 391, Japan Times, Tokyo.

COOK-AMAH, experienced, wants situation. Write to Box 394, Japan Times, Tokyo.

For Rent, Yokohama

THREE-ROOMED unfurnished house at Takinoue 127, garden, nice view, rent ¥100: Foreigners only with parmit. Apply P. O. Box 287, Yokohama.

CAMERAS
WANTED TO BUY
at attractive prices
ASANUMA PHOTO STORE
Marunouchi Bldg., ground floor,
Tel. 23-3953, 3954

HELM HOUSE
APARTMENT
Completely furnished rooms with all modern conveniences.
63 Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku,
Yokohama
Tel. Nos. (2) 4731-5

PEARLS
JEWELS AND SILVER-WARE
SUZUYO SHOTEN
Ginza Nishi 5-Chome
(IMPERIAL HOTEL ROAD)
TEL. GINZA 57-0425

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL, LTD.
6 BUND, KOBE, JAPAN
The Well Known Hotel For Its Hospitable Service and Excellent Cuisine.
UNDER THE SAME MANAGEMENT
NIKKEBUIL & SINKOBUIL RESTAURANT
Two Popular-Priced First-Class Restaurants in the Business Center
S. KANO, Managing Director

THERAPOL
(P-Aminobenzolsulfonamid)
COLDS, ●
PNEUMONIA, ●
TONSILLITIS, ●
PAROTITIS. ●
It sterilizes the germs of suppurative diseases, pneumonia and influenza within our bodies and proved highly efficacious for COLDS, PNEUMONIA, BRONCHIAL CATARRH, TONSILLITIS, PAROTITIS last winter by practical administration.
DAIICHI Seiyaku Co., Ltd.
3-chome, Edobashi, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.
Packets of 6, 20, 100 Tablets
At all leading drug and dep't stores
THE THERAPOL

DOMINO
BRAND
FINE
ASPARAGUS
TIPS
AN IDEAL
FOOD
FOR ANY
SEASON
DOMINO
ASPARAGUS TIPS
L. CAUDRELIER
YOKOHAMA
Daily Delivery Service to Tokyo and Omori

Wanted to Rent, Tokyo

SEMI-FOREIGN house with garden and telephone, rent ¥200 to ¥250. Preferably in Azabu, Aoyama, Akasaka or Omori. Apply Box 622, Japan Times, Yokohama.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

Real Estate for Sale

HOUSE with land and two more houses for rent, land 56 tsubo, floor space 58 tsubo, 15 rooms (six rooms vacant), gas, city water, well water, price ¥18,000. 3 minutes to Gaienmae tramstop and Aoyama Yonchome subway stop. Tel. Aoyama 36-1365.

For Sale

TIENTSIN and Peking rugs, 9.5×10.5 (price ¥1,200), 9×12 (¥1,600), artistic coffee set (¥200). No dealers. Box 395, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Instruction

ENGLISH, Russian conversation and theory taught by foreign lady either in Tokyo or Yokohama. Apply Miss Stoukanoff, 63 Sagiyama, Yokohama. (Russian).

JAPANESE language taught through German and English, or vice versa, at pupil's home, moderate fee. Box 681, Japan Times, Yokohama.

Wanted to Buy

FOREIGN furniture, clothes, sewing machines, pianos, gramophones carpets and refrigerators at very attractive prices. M. Sensui Shoten, 126, 3-chome, Motomachi, Yokohama. Tel. 2-2356.

GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio - gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators typewriters, cameras, vacuum cleaners sewing machines, electric razors foreign furniture new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4430.

BINOCULARS, microscope, piano, accordion, golf set, laundry machine, radio set, phonograph, musical instrument, furniture, sewing machine, typewriters, carpets, Shoga, Kotto wanted. Fair prices paid. Matsumoto Shoten, 9 Ageba-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tel. Ushigome 34-3564.

PING-PONG table and complete set of Badminton including net. Offers to Box 393, Japan Times, Tokyo.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 171 Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

WANTED to buy copies of Coronet Magazine. Will pay good price provided pages not torn off. Apply Box 680, Japan Times, Yokohama.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S., Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5, 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 2662, 2663.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0646.

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call by appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Rate ¥2. Makimura Chiryosho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases, Director Dr. S. Fukase M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-4 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-4 p.m.; mornings only on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities, 200 yards from Meguro Tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

General

BEAUTY PARLOR

PERMANENT waves by experienced Beauty specialists. Imported solution for permanent wave is still used. Reconditioning treatments. Revlin nail polish for manicure also used. Misses Yamanaka, Arden Beauty Salon, Sukiya Bldg., 2nd floor, opposite Mazda Bldg., Ginza Nishi 5-chome. For appointment [illegible].

FURNITURE

NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects, please telephone Shiba 43-3106. Daimaru Furniture Store. No. 1 of 8 Banchi, 3-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

TYPEWRITERS

J. NARIKAWA Shokai, No. 2, 2-chome, Surugadai, Kanda-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-1968. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Also accessories. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

INABA Typewriter Office, 79, Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. 2-3904, 1538. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriter. Also accessories, repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

THE DAY OF DOWNFALL

An Epic of the Capture of Hongkong

Novelized from the Dai-Ei Production, 'Eikoku Kuzururu no Hi'

Chapter 1

"Look here, Fujimoto, I don't like it at all. That you should leave Hongkong now. . . ."

"Now, don't worry. The firm has a special reason for sending me back. The day is not far off when the Union Jack will disappear from this place. I leave the rest in your hands, Kosuke."

"Sure, I'll do my best."

The voices were low, but vibrated with hidden strength.

The Shirogane Maru, the evacuation ship, was leaving Hongkong and Kosuke Kitazawa had come to see off Fujimoto, his friend, who was a special correspondent of the Tokyo Mainichi. The ferry they were on was chugging through the narrow Lyeemun channel between Hongkong and Kowloon.

There was a bustling crowd of passengers aboard, consisting of Chinese, Indians, Englishmen and other nationalities. The jetty they descended on led to a dirty street, quite in contrast to the pretty appearance of Hongkong from the outside.

Pale-faced, skinny opium addicts slouched along the road, oblivious to everything, until some light tanks flying the Union Jack came roaring by, when they jumped aside with surprising agility.

All the Japanese shops had their windows broken in, and were shut in by means of wooden boards. A squad of Indian soldiers marched past, their bayonets casting long shadows on the anti-Japanese posters pasted on the wooden boards.

* * *

The November sun cast a weak, apologetic light on the scene. The Japanese passengers at the customs had to undergo numerous indignities at the hands of the British officials. It was evident that the officials were doing their best to annoy and humiliate the Japanese evacuees, whom they thought they would never see again.

When Fujimoto arrived at the pier, he found some five or six friends waiting for him.

"Here's that Chinese reporter coming up the scene," said one of his friends, and pointed.

Fujimoto glanced in the direction indicated and saw a flashily dressed Chinese approaching him. He was Tsung Chang-yuan, a reporter of the Chuka Taiho.

"Hello, Fujimoto, so you're leaving too. Well, well, I'll give you a two-column write-up. Ha, ha."

"Thank you, Chang-yuan. We used to come against each other often, but this is good-bye. Come here, I want to talk to you."

Fujimoto took the other by the sleeve and walked with him to a corner.

"Look here, Chang-yuan, do you really believe that to follow Chiang Kai-shek is the way to save China?"

"Of course. There's no doubt about it."

"Do you think the British and American aid will continue to the last?"

"Sure. What can we do if we don't believe in that?"

"Is that so? Well, let's each of us follow the path that each has chosen, to the end. I wish you the best of luck."

Fujimoto parted from the Chinese reporter, and went back to his friends. Kosuke's fiance, Sanae, had also come to see him off.

"Don't worry about us," she said; "Although we are women we are prepared for any emergency." Kosuke's mother, who was ill in bed, had also said the same thing.

"If you happen to meet my brother," said Kosuke, "Tell him that we are all well."

"Sure. I don't think Kensuke is in Tokyo at present, but we might meet again somewhere."

The ship's gong began to boom out.

"Well, goodbye. Let your mother see your grandson soon." Fujimoto waved his hand gaily, and walked jauntily up the gangway.

* * *

That evening Kosuke had two visitors. They were Lio Mei-shi and his sister Ko-leng, both of them pro-Japanese workers.

"Mr. Kitazawa, I hear that Mr. Fujimoto is leaving today?"

"Ah, he has already left. He wanted to spare you anxiety, and so he did not say anything to you."

Lio Mei-shi looked worried. "My sister had something to ask of him, that is why we came. . . ."

Ko-leng's downcast eyes were moist with tears.

"Ko-leng, I want to say something to you," said Sanae, Kosuke's fiance, "let's go for a walk."

She put her arm round Ko-leng's slim shoulders and led her out into the brightly lit street. The melancholy strains of a Chinese fiddle came to their ears as they walked along.

"Ko-leng, let me guess what you have there," said Sanae, looking at the paper parcel that the other carried under her arm.

"When I visited you at your home last time I saw you darning a sweater. It struck me at that time that it must be for Kensuke. Isn't that so?"

"Yes. Ever since we parted I wanted to send him a comfort kit, but being a Chinese woman, I did not know how I could do so. I thought if I asked Mr. Fujimoto . . ."

Ko-leng turned round and tried to run away, but Sanae had her arm firmly round her. Ko-leng seemed to collapse all at once, and clinging to Sanae, buried her face in her bosom and wept.

* * *

"Kitazawa! Are you not Kitazawa?"

Fujimoto, back in China in the uniform of a civilian in military service, advanced with outstretched hand towards an officer who was wiping the sweat off his brow. The place was the parade-ground of the barracks belonging to the Japanese unit stationed on the further side of the river that formed the southern frontier of British China. On one side of the river the Sun Flag streamed gallantly in the breeze. Opposite it, on the other side, was a Union Jack.

"Oh, Fujimoto!" The officer turned round and exclaimed. He was Kensuke, Kosuke's brother.

"What, have you been here all the time?"

"And what may you be doing in this place?"

"When did you come?"

"This morning. I returned to Japan once, and flew here by plane. Well, when's the action going to start?"

"I don't know anything about it."

"Do you know that your mother, your brother and Sanae are remaining in Hongkong to the last?"

"Yes. I have not received any communication from them, but I know my mother will not leave the place."

"H'm. If you attack Hongkong it isn't going to be easy for you, eh what?"

"Hoi, what do you mean, attack Hongkong? Don't joke. But if I am sent there I am going to do my best, no matter who might be residing in it at the time. But don't say anything about my mother being there. If my men get to hear of it they will worry."

The next morning, December 8, before dawn, the Japanese units commenced their advance like a tidal wave.

The Union Jack was torn down from the other side of the river, and that afternoon, the Kitazawa Section had advanced North.

Chapter 2

The Kitazawa Section burst through Kowloon, and occupied the front line facing Hongkong across the narrow straits.

Hongkong was unusually silent.

"Section Leader, it is very silent, isn't it?" Corporal Miyakawa said to Sub-Lieutenant Kitazawa. But the other was looking intently at the city through his binoculars, and did not reply.

In the Stanley Jail in Hongkong, the Japanese prisoners also felt the unusual silence. There was something uncanny about it.

"Say, why is it so silent?"

"I don't know. Something must be the matter."

In a corner of the jail, Kosuke sat in front of a broken tea-cup in which a solitary crysanthemum flower was placed. He had torn his shirt and was making a Sun Flag out of it.

In another room, Sanae and Kosuke's mother were confined. "There's not even the sound of a gun. I suppose everything must be all right." The older woman whispered and stroked Sanae's hair.

"Kensuke must be in the fighting also. Let us not disgrace him," said Sanae.

At that moment the roar of a cannon boomed out, shaking the very ground on which they stood.

Sanae clutched the older woman close to her.

"We can ask for nothing better than to be killed by a Japanese shell," she said.

A second shot fell, and the streets became a turmoil of confusion. Fleeing citizens and soldiers rushed about panic-stricken, and among them were the pitiful figures of Rio Mei-shi and his sister Ko-leng.

When night fell the uncanny silence again enveloped the city.

Suddenly the prisoners were astonished when a loud voice broke upon their ears.

"To the Japanese in Hongkong," it said in Japanese, "bear with your sufferings a little longer. The general attack on Hongkong is before your very eyes. Be in good spirits."

It was the broadcast from Kowloon, on the other side of the channel.

"To the people of Hongkong," the voice continued in English, "Following the principles of Bushido the Japanese Forces will not harm the innocent citizens, and will not shell the city quarters. A messenger has been sent to the British Headquarters, advising the British to refrain from unnecessary and useless opposition, thus saving needless suffering and casualties on the part of the citizens."

This was the broadcast in English from Kowloon to Hongkong.

* * *

"Who's that?" The voice of Lieutenant Hanamura rang out in the darkness. He had heard the sound of splashing in the water.

"Officers' scouting party!" said a voice. "Sub-Lieutenant Kitazawa and two others."

"Oh, Kitazawa, where are you going?"

"To Hongkong, just for a moment, . . ."

"So, well-do your best."

The two shook hands, and parted. The three nude officers slid into the water and disappeared in the darkness.

The broadcast from Kowloon continued. "Governor Young has refused to acquiesce to the Japanese request. The Japanese Forces are obliged to storm Hongkong. Let all be prepared for land, sea and aerial attacks. Before we start we will let you hear your favorite song. . . ."

The strains of Home, Sweet Home wafted out from the loud speakers and was carried by the breeze to the Britishers in Hongkong.

Chapter 3

On the dawn of the 18th the Japanese Forces landed on Hongkong. The Kitazawa section fought bravely in the very front line, and after capturing several important points, advanced to Stanley Crossing in the city. Here they were met by a fierce volley from the enemy.

The Company Commander stood on a little elevation, and directed his men. Sub-Lieutenant Kitazawa was lying flat on the ground.

"Company Commander!" he shouted, "Wait a moment, I will come there!"

"Don't worry about me!" shouted back the Commander, "Look out before you! An armored car and a tank are heading straight for you."

"This is the Stanley Crossing," shouted back Kitazawa. "If we hold this place, the enemy is trapped."

He waved his hand and yelled at his men behind him. "All of you, be prepared to die with me!"

The men nodded their heads strongly.

"Light-machine-gunner, here!" shouted the Sub-Lieutenant. "Flame-thrower, here!"

The machine-gunner rushed forward. Then he shouted, "I can't see properly from here. I will go over to that trench there."

"Stop!" yelled the Section-Leader. "You will expose yourself unnecessarily. This place will do."

"I can do it!" yelled back First-Class Private Hanada, the machine-gunner. "If I remain here till the tank comes within range it will be too late."

"All right! Go!"

"Right!" Hanada leapt forward with the machine-gun, but just as he was about to jump into the trench he was struck by a bullet and fell.

He had hardly struck the ground when a figure dashed forward and with a sweep of his powerful arms lifted up both Hanada and the machine-gun and rolled into the trench. It was Superior Private Kimura.

Sub-Lieutenant Kitazawa nodded approval. He whirled round and yelled. "Company Commander! Company Commander!"

But there was no answer.

"Men, I will go forward and reconnoiter! If I raise my right hand, flame-thrower, come forward. If I raise my left hand, machine-gunner, you come forward to where I am."

From the trench Kimura raised his hand in answer.

"Section Leader, it is too dangerous. I will go forward and reconnoiter," Corporal Miyakawa dashed forward and shouted.

"All of you remain behind," commanded Sub-Lieutenant Kitazawa. "If I am killed, Corposal Miyakawa will take over the command. Understand?"

Kitazawa leapt forward and reached the trench in one breath. The roar of caterpillar wheels came nearer, and the enemy tank loomed out of the foreground.

The Sub-Lieutenant raised his right hand. The flame-thrower dashed forward.

"Fire!"

A crackling roar enveloped the scene as both sides began to fire furiously. The flame-thrower found his mark and the enemy tank began to spout out thick volumes of black smoke.

"Charge!" Sub-Lieutenant Kitazawa whirled his sword aloft, and led his men in a terrific, unstemmable charge.

* * *

The Section advanced to a little hill in front.

"Hoi, the Stanley Jail is visible from here." The soldiers in front yelled.

In the distance the white-painted walls of the Stanley Jail could be seen through the dust and smoke of the fighting.

Shots and shells whizzed and burst around the gallant men with increased fury. A shell burst near the Sub-Lieutenant and when the dust and smoke had settled the Section Leader was no longer on his feet.

"Section Leader!" Corporal Miyakawa and First-Class Private Yamamoto rushed to his side. "Section Leader, are you all right?"

"Sure. I am all right. Don't forget your duties. Corporal Miyakawa, take over the command." Although seriously wounded, his voice was strong.

First-Class Private Yamamoto was almost beside himself. He stood up and yelled for the Sanitary soldier.

"Yamamoto, don't call for the Sanitary soldier. When you all charge in, carry me on your back."

The stretcher bearers rushed to the spot and placed the Section Leader on the stretcher in spite of his protests, and commenced rapidly to dress and bandage his wound.

"The white flag!" Somebody yelled.

"Section Leader, a white flag has just been hoisted aloft the Stanley Jail."

Sub-Lieutenant Kitazawa lay with closed eyes on the stretcher.

"Yamamoto," he called. "There is a civilian in military service called Fujimoto somewhere around here. If you meet him give him this," and he handed over a pocket-book.

"My ashes must go South with you all," he continued "When you go South, don't forget, take my ashes with you."

The stretcher bearers lifted up the stretcher, and dashed back.

The soldiers had their faces toward the enemy and could not even take a last look at the departing leader. Their grimy faces were streaked with the passage of hot tears.

Yamamoto handed over the pocket-book to Corporal Miyakawa. On the front of it was written: "Sub-Lieutenant Kensuke Kitazawa. On my death, to be handed over to my mother Toki Kitazawa, at 25, Kanko Street, Hongkong."

Corporal Miyakawa's heart seemed to burst when he learnt thus for the first time that his leader had a mother living in the besieged city.

But he had no time to be sentimental over it. He waved his hand.

"Number Three Section, forward!"

Chapter 4

"Mrs. Kitazawa. Mrs. Kitazawa. Is Mrs. Kitazawa here?"

The soldiers had burst into the Stanley Jail and were rescuing all the prisoners inside.

"I am Kitazawa," said a gentle voice vibrating with gladness, as Corporal Miyakawa entered the women prisoners' room.

Miyakawa halted in his tracks.

"Are you the mother of Sub-Lieutenant Kitazawa?" he inquired gently.

"Yes."

The Corporal handed over respectfully the pocket-book he had brought.

With a mother's intuition Toki Kitazawa knew at once what had happened. But she took the book with a hand that did not tremble.

From the men's quarters came the joyful sound of many voices raised in singing the national anthem, the Kimigayo.

The women clung to one another and wept.

On the top of Victoria Peak a white flag fluttered, and from the roof of the Governor's house the Union Jack was taken down. Amidst a solemn salute by the Imperial Forces, the Sun Flag was slowly hoisted up.

The enemy had surrendered on December 25 at 5:50 p.m. At 7:30 all the fighting had ceased.

* * *

In the house of Kitazawa, Kosuke and Rio Mei-shi sat opposite each other in silence. On the table between them lay a paper parcel, its wrapper open, and the sweater that Ko-leng had woven with such care peeped out.

"Ko-leng was killed by the British when she and other Chinese went out to search for drinking water. She died with this parcel hugged tight in her arms. . . ." Rio Mei-shi's face was wet with tears.

In a back room Fujimoto sat silently with bowed head before a photograph of his friend, Kensuke Kitazawa. From somewhere he could faintly hear the sound of triumphant bugles. It was the day of the triumphant march into Hongkong.

Crowds of rejoicing people had welcomed the Japanese entry. Fujimoto, Kosuke, Sanae, and Toki had been in the crowd too. Fujimoto had suddenly espied a Chinese walking with the help of crutches. The Chinese had seen him at the same time, and had limped toward him with a smile on his face. The man was Tsung Chang-yuan. The handclasp had been firm, warm, understanding. Words had been unnecessary.

* * *

Out on the pier a section of soldiers were making ready to board a ship on its way to the South. Corporal Miyakawa was at its head.

Suddenly a car stopped near the soldiers with grinding brakes, and aided by nurses and attendants, a white-clad officer slowly stepped out.

Corporal Miyakawa was the first to recognize him.

"Section Leader!" His voice broke out and he rushed forward.

"Section Leader! It is the Section Leader! It is Section Leader Kitazawa!" Glad cries broke out from the ranks of soldiers.

And indeed it was so. The skill of the military surgeons had saved his life, and he had come to see his men off.

The soldiers stood at attention, but their eyes were streaming with glad tears.

"Salute to the Section Leader!" The voice of Corporal Miyakawa rang out.

The white-clad arm of the Sub-Lieutenant slowly raised itself. There was a happy smile on his face.

"Men, go and do your best!"

"Section Leader, we shall be waiting for you . . . ." said the eyes of all the soldiers.

Presently the Section began to board the ship. Each man turned back his head to take a farewell look at Sub-Lieutenant Kitazawa.

Each face was bright with hope. The Sub-Lieutenant knew unspoken wish of his men:

"We shall be waiting for you. Waiting for you, in the South. . . ."

Maritime Spirit

The Progress of the Nation Through the Ages and the Spread of Hakko Ichiu over the Seven Seas Were Pre-ordained

Every Japanese knows the story of "Momotaro." "Momo" (peach) means "momo" (hundred), and signifies a large number, while "Taro" is the typical name for Japanese boys.

The monkey in the story signifies wisdom; the pheasant, benevolence; and the dog, valor. A Japanese youth endowed with these virtues takes along millet cakes, which signify unity and cooperation, and goes to the Island of Ogres inhabited by red-haired foreigners. The youth returns a victor bringing home material and spiritual treasures.

The moral of the story is that all Japanese boys should fulfill their duties, punishing the evil and helping the weak, and strive to prosper their country.

When the story originated is unknown. However, it is clear that the wish to conquer the four seas and enhance the prestige of the country has been inherent in the people ever since the foundation of the Empire.

The history of Japan also reveals what great lovers of the sea the Yamato people are and how they have explored far and wide the seas from ancient times. The ease with which our ancestors sailed between Japan, Chosen, and China also proves that the Japanese are natural born maritime people.

To give further proof there was also the Wako, the group of armed merchants that navigated along the coast of China during the Ashikaga period. These merchants, who were taken by many as pirates, had carried weapons for self-protection, for they were going out to unknown lands. They not only frightened the Chinese but overwhelmed the Europeans, who were trying to advance to the Orient, into giving the right of the sea to them.

Following the Bahansen, as the ships of the Wako were called, the Goshuinsen (the red-sealed ships) came into the foreground. The construction of the ships shows how far advanced the Japanese were in shipbuilding even at that time.

They were mostly from 6,000 to 10,000-ton ships measuring 40 meters in length and 18 meters in width, with a complement of about 400 men. It is interesting to note that the Bahansen and the Goshuinsen navigated along what is today the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

In the 3rd year of the Kansei era (1791) Shihei Hayashi published his "Kaikoku Heidan" to awaken the nation from its complacency of two hundred and more years. Propounding that the water flowing under the Nihonbashi of Yedo was one with that flowing in the Thames River of London, he stressed the urgent need of coastal defense.

* * *

Although the country was asleep to all overseas affairs for three centuries, the blood of a maritime nation was boiling in the people's veins. With the abolition of the seclusion policy during the latter part of the Shogunate, the people began to advance far out to sea with amazing force. The maritime spirit of the Japanese people who have loved the sea and have made ships their homes from the very beginning of the Empire, was finally given full play.

Japan, which had only one tiny steamer in 1855, opened a steamship line between Yokohama and Shanghai by 1875, driving away the American owned Pacific Steamship Company, whose ships were domineering the waters between Shanghai and Japan.

In 1893 Japan challenged and defeated the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company of England, which had been monopolizing the waters between Japan, China, and India, tormenting the Indian cotton merchants and Japanese mercantile tradesmen with high freight rates.

Subsequent to the Sino-Japanese War, Japan opened a European line, an American line, and an Australian line. Within thirty years after the Restoration, she had the Sun Flag flying on every important steamship line of the world.

Such speedy development was made possible through the full support and encouragement of the nation's administrators of the time, but it must not be overlooked that the superior quality of the Japanese people as a maritime nation had much toward achieving the remarkable result.

* * *

There is an interesting story connected with the opening of the Seattle line. Although Seattle now boasts as being one of America's greatest ports with a population of some 400,000, at the time the line was first opened she was only a town, the transcontinental railway having passed through her only then.

The opening of the steamship line by Japan aroused a great sensation among the people. When the Miike Maru entered the port in August, 1896, as the first ship, the city fired a salute of 21 guns to celebrate the occasion, while the citizens gave a hearty welcome, waving flags of all sizes. Some grateful citizens remember the occasion to this day, saying that Seattle owes for what she is today to the transcontinental railway and the "maru" boats.

Many know about the Hitachi Maru which sadly went to the bottom of the Sea of Genkai in 1904 in the Russo-Japanese War, but very few know that that ship was constructed at the Mitsubishi Dockyard the year before. The superbly built ship, comparable to any foreign-made ship of the same type, was a proof that Japan's shipbuilding had already reached the peak at that time.

* * *

The conquest of the Pacific Ocean, which is much talked about today, had already been launched more than thirty years ago. From the latter part of the Meiji era, the three sister ships, Tokyo Maru, Chiyo Maru, and Shunyo Maru, each of 13,500 tons with speed rates of 20 knots, were traversing on the Pacific line as queens of the ocean. These ships were succeeded by the next sister ships, the Asama, the Kamakura, and the Tatsuta Marus.

At the beginning of the present Showa era, Japanese freight ships appeared on the route from East Asia to New York via the Panama Canal, reducing the 50 days that were required till then to almost half of the time.

These successive conquests of the seas not only prove the superiority of Japan's shipbuilding and navigation, but gives evident proof of the superiority of the Japanese people. The reason for this superior quality in the people is the maritime spirit which has been cultivated in them from the time of the foundation of Japan.

However, the ships, after all, are mere tools in this conquest of the seas. The ships must be run by men. It is a known fact that a great difference lies between the seamen of Japan and those of America and other countries. While the latter try to escape on boats when disaster falls, leaving the ship to sink into the deep, the former remain on the ship to make their fate one with that of the ship.

It is this courage, this undaunting spirit that makes the Japanese people the foremost maritime nation of the world. It is most important that the people realize the national policy of the foundation of the Empire and the superiority of the Japanese as sea-faring people and spread the spirit of Hakko Ichiu not only throughout the seven seas but throughout the world.

(Kunitake Matsukuma, in Seinen)

Cobwebs and Fish

The inhabitants of the Solomon Islands have a unique method of fishing, the description of which sounds like a myth. This method involves the use of a kite, a boat, and some cobweb.

The fisherman goes out in his boat to his favorite fishing ground, and flies his kite. To the lower end of the kite is attached a fishing line, to the end of which is fixed some cobweb rolled into a fairly large ball. This is the bait.

Once the kite is flying, the fisherman lies back in his boat, and gazing at the blue sky above, sings a song. He may even go to sleep.

The ball of cob-web dangling in and out of the water looks a tempting morsel to the unwary fish. A flash, a splash, and the bait is inside the throat of the fish. Although there is no hook, the web sticks firmly to the inside of the fish and will not come out.

The violent antics of his kite soon attract the attention of the fisherman, who hastily pulls in the line and the fish.

Of course, the fish may not bite. But this does not worry the fisherman. He has his boat, his song, and the sky above.

Naval Victory

American Officer: What do you mean by a naval victory?

American Cadet: To manage to return somehow to the original base.

After You, Sir

Englishman: If the Thames river becomes accessible to the Bay of Tokyo, we are done for. Please launch your offensive at once.

American: After you, mister.

Englishman: No, no. It would be impertinent to go before you. After you, sir. We Englishmen are gentlemen.

Labor

When farmer Gombei sows seeds
in his field,
Crows come down to pick
them up
Once in three times the mischief
is repeated,
He will have to drive them
away.

Press Comments

Sunday, November 22, 1942

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Productivity Expansion in Central China

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Patriotic Poems and Battlefront Spirit

NICHI NICHI—How to Lead Life in Wartime

Productivity Expansion in Central China

YOMIURI-HOCHI—On the occasion of the tenth plenary session of the Chungking Political Commission that took place in Chungking on November 20, Chiang Kai-shek consistently emphasized the need for a prolonged anti-Japanese campaign, and urged the Kuomintang committeemen to do all that they can to fight it out. At the same time, he produced before the committeemen bills for strengthening control over commodity prices, stabilizing the nationwide mobilization structure and developing natural resources in the north-western regions of China.

The Chungking regime is lost apparently in an opiate dream of final victory for the Anglo-American forces. In spite of some misgivings entertained as to the prospects of the War of Greater East Asia, the Chungking leaders cannot very well bring themselves to sever their relations with Britain and America. It is evident that they are intent on the maintenance of their administrative power, solely relying on the imaginary victory of Britain and America.

As long as the Chungking leaders are of this attitude, the only means left for Japan to settle the China problem consists in the materialization of a final and conclusive victory on the side of our country in connection with the War of Greater East Asia, thereby eradicating all connections now existing between the Chungking regime and its Anglo-American sympathizers. In other words, Japan's final and conclusive victory in the War of Greater East Asia is essentially a prerequisite to the settlement of the China problem. This idea is partly reflected by the Government's motive for the creation of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs which came into being on November 1 for the sake of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere at large.

On the other hand, it is to be remembered that Central China, which is under the jurisdiction of the National Government of China, as well as Manchoukuo forms the mainstay of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and it is from this viewpoint that Central China is entrusted with the noble mission to demonstrate its positive cooperation with our country for the successful and brilliant conclusion of the War of Greater East Asia for the sake of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The term positive cooperation implies not only the lessening of the burden to be henceforth placed on Japan by Central China but the spiritual and material assistance that Central China may hereafter extend toward our country.

It will be recalled that President Wang Ching-wei remarked on the occasion of his recent tour of inspection in the Wuhan district that Central China is prepared to share a burden of warring Japan behind the front line, and that he will spiritually and materially cooperate with our country in an endeavor to effect a substantial expansion of productive capacities and a marked saving of material consumption in Central China in order that Japan may be able to prosecute the war without any handicaps.

What constitutes the matter of major importance in these circumstances is the expansion of productive capacities in Central China. For the execution of this program, the first thing for Central China to do is to strengthen the administrative structure of the National Government and to restore peace all over its realm. Incidentally it is to be congratulated upon that the National Government is now working for the stabilization of peace zones in its territory and the reorganization of the industrial structure of Shanghai, for the purpose of building up a sound foundation for an expansion of productive capacities and the mobilization of commodities all over Central China.

It is understood that Mamoru Shigemitsu met various parties concerned in Shanghai on November 5 and that he will approach the Nanking authorities before long with novel plans so as to accelerate productivity in Central China. China—a matter of vital importance in this era.

Patriotic Poems and Battlefront Spirit

TOKYO SHIMBUN—One-hundred patriotic poems have recently been selected and announced by the Association of National Service Through Literature backed by the Board of Information and Imperial Rule Assistance Association. These poems have much cultural significance. Not only this, but all the poems selected ring with a fervent sense of loyalty. The idea of loyalty and patriotism is the superlative virtues of this country. Valor, diligence, piety, constancy and other moral virtues are subordinate to these supreme qualities.

The traditional "100 Ogura Poems" have a value all their own, but, judging from the domain of the Imperial Way, they are of no great value. The newly-selected poems extol the spirit of various periods throughout the Japanese history. Poetic subtlety characteristic of literary circles during what is called the Mannyo period, fine pieces of poem peculiar to the bright and peaceful atmosphere of the Nara period, songs of loyalty composed by patriots during the Yoshino period, poems expressive of an absolute conception of loyalty for a long period extending from the days of warring barons to the days just previous to the Meiji Restoration, and many other noteworthy poems are included in the selection.

The all-pervading idea of the newly-selected poems is the sense of pure loyalty and patriotism, which makes light of death for the sake of the country. This superb sense of loyalty and sacrifice is upheld by Japanese airmen who are fighting valiantly in the War of Greater East Asia.

How to Lead Life in Wartime

NICHI NICHI—Premier General Hideki Tojo pointed out in the course of the prefectural governors' conference which took place in Tokyo recently that the traditionally iron-bound rule for practice in a war consists in the perfect unity of the nation's spiritual force.

We are now reminded that Teiichi Suzuki, president of the Planning Board and concurrently Minister without Portfolio, stated that the nucleus of the fighting strength is represented by manpower and that in Japan exclusively the "Yamato Damashii" or the soul of Japan forms the foundation of all generative powers of human activities. And now a problem remains to be settled as to how manpower can be utilized to the best advantage and how the fighting spirit of the entire nation can be effectively utilized. Herein lies the all-important duty of the leaders of this nation to solve this problem.

The Japanese people are, without parallel, strong-minded in combining themselves into an inseparable body of resistance—an indispensable condition for ensuring a victorious war. It necessarily follows that Japan may reasonably take pride in the possession of this hereditary gift on one hand and the leaders of the country are blessed with this traditional advantage on the other. If, therefore, this condition is sensibly made use of by the Government and the public, it is felt certain that they will be able not only to enhance the morale of the nation at large but to attain the desired materialization of the productive expansion program so as to meet with the wartime requirements.

The nation faithfully admits that the country is now confronted by an unprecedented situation and is fully prepared to put up with its maximum sacrifice on the absolute condition of a decisive victory in the current war. Again, the nation has an iron will to outstrip occasional difficulties so as to pave the way for a decisive victory.

It is under these circumstances that the parties responsible for the guidance of the nation are now called upon to proceed with the wartime policy pure in heart so that they may rest assured of the ever-increasing morale of the nation at large and of the perfect consolidation of the wartime structure.

DA VINCI SHOW ENDS

Closing Ceremonies Held at Imperial Hotel

Closing ceremonies for the Leonardo da Vinci Exhibition, which was held in the exposition building at Shinobazu Pond in Ueno from July 11 to November 3, were observed on Saturday at the Imperial Hotel.

Among those present at the ceremonies included Baron Mario Indelli, Italian Ambassador to Japan and the honorary president of the exhibition, Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu, president of the exhibition, Masayuki Tani, president of the Board of Information and concurrently Foreign Minister, Yoshiaki Hatta, Railway Minister, and others totaling approximately 200 prominent figures.

Naval School in Shanghai

SHANGHAI—With the object of intensifying the training of the Chinese naval cadets to further strengthen the power of the Chinese Navy, the Central Naval Training Academy will be established here by the Navy Ministry of the National Government of China within this year.

WAITING FOR ORDERS TO TAKE-OFF

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

EYE-WITNESS TELLS OF WAR UNDER SEAS

Nothing Pleases Men Aboard Japanese Subs More Than A Stiff Battle

Sharing both hardships and thrills alike with men of the crew of a Japanese submarine, Makoto Hamakada, member of the Navy Press Corps who was privileged to participate in the expedition of the undersea craft to interrupt enemy communications to Australia, has recounted his experiences in the Taiyo. A translation of his interesting article, which can rightfully be classed as a real epic of the sea, follows:

My long cherished hopes suddenly materialized when I was asked by an officer of the Navy Headquarters at this base, "How about going out in a submarine; do you feel plucky enough for it?" to which I replied, "I'll be mighty glad to go."

Some of the other officers remarked. "It'll be some job; nothing will be hard than to be on duty aboard a submarine."

I have seen many war correspondents going out either in airplanes or on warships to cover fights, but none have so far participated in an actual submarine battle except those who have gone out on maneuvers. Whether or not I could bear up under the strain, physically as well as mentally, was a great question which caused me some apprehension. However, it was a most rare opportunity ever given a navy press man. I recalled what Captain Tominaga said at the Suiko-sha about a submarine trip to the American continent. He said: "It is impossible to see the sunlight for many months if we go out on a trip."

I have heard many stories from members of the submarine crew about their experiences in deeds of valor, thrilling incidents, and untold hardships. Although I have been using their stories in my articles I felt that something was lacking.

Chance Comes at Last

I was always eager to be out covering an actual battle, to be exposed to the danger of death or injury. This was true of every war correspondent. At last, my chance had come. When the order came "to dash out on a certain day and stand-by," I was seized with an indescribable emotion and excitement.

In this connection let me relate the experience I had on a previous occasion when another undersea craft was ordered to leave. In the course of a gallant farewell party held for this occasion I asked a senior officer rather casually, "After how many months will this boat be expected back?" His smiling reply was: "We don't know anything about it. Heaven only knows whether it will return or not. It's our rule not to mention such matter." I was ashamed for asking such a senseless question, for I have realized now that there is no one going out to the battle front expecting to return alive, which in fact is the mental attitude of those who board a submarine.

As the date of my departure neared, a ship's chief surgeon from another warship, a friend of mine, asked me, "Did you write your will?" I replied, "I made up my mind when I left home; but is it necessary to make a will?" "No," he said. "It's fine if you have made up your mind but if you know at the critical moment of battle that you had your will made, it is likely that your mind will be serene.

The fact was that this surgeon had experienced, many such critical moments. I was really ashamed again for making such a senseless boast of my determination and I resolved anew to write my last testament.

The day of our departure was a perfect day, with breeze rustling among the coconut leaves and waves breaking on the coral reefs all presenting a pretty picture. This very base, my abode for the last two months, was deeply impressed on my mind. The fact that I used to ask the islanders for coconut fruit and for sleeping quarters after traversing over the coral reefs was now seared deep into my affectionate memory.

At the time of departure our war-comrades stood on the decks of all the warships and merchantmen lying at anchor in the harbor waving farewell by a circling motion of their white caps. We responded in unison, as all the boat crew stood at attention. It was a beautiful scene of farewell greetings characteristic of our Navy.

As we gradually pulled out from the shore, there seemed to be a boundless affinity attached between us and those who remained at the base. We left the channel behind us and all we could see now was a flock of sea gulls. The men on the upper deck led by the youthful chief gunner began to sing their favorite heroic war songs in chorus, so lustily as if their throats might burst. It was a veritable transition from an emotional feeling to a highly intrepid fighting inspiration.

There are only several hatches, through which you can go down into the interior. Even these hatches are tightly screwed down during the voyage, except for a single passage going up to the bridge through the conning-tower from the steering room which is situated about in the center of the boat.

As this passage runs perpendicular, the wind coming through it from the bridge down into the interior blows in with a terrific speed. When you go up or down through this passage, you feel as though you are braving a strong gust in a tunnel and it is necessary to hang on to the traps so as not to be blown down.

The crew works very fast and snappy, particularly when the boat is ordered to submerge suddenly. As I was slow in this act, I do not know how many times they stepped on my head. No wonder they named the place "the steering room where monkeys go up and down." Their actions in this respect are really so agile as to surpass even those of monkeys. It gave me the impression that unless a person had attained their agility he could never have been a candidate for a submarine crew.

As I went into the interior of the boat, I marveled at the conglomeration of machinery. The place may be likened to an elongated watch machine encased in a room, where the men work, eat, and sleep amidst the machinery. Hence the duty of the stokers is very heavy. They work long hours day and night. When you see the upper half of their bare body, glistening with grease and perspiration, it is enough to make you deeply appreciate the value of their thankless job. Next to this machinery room was the electric motor compartment, and next to it, which was the last room at the stern, was our sleeping quarter.

My bed was found on the top of the third tiers so close to the ceiling that while lying down I felt as though I was hugging it. In going up to my bed I put my foot on the edge of the second tier to raise myself so as to get hold of either the handle or the chain dangling down from the ceiling, thereby enabling me to squeeze myself into my bed. There was a convenient looking white-painted rod right over my bed. Once I grabbed hold of this rod to lift myself when I was cautioned by a petty officer sleeping some three feet away from me, "Oh! if you touch that it will be dangerous." I found out that this rod was the rod which connected the steering gear in the conning tower with the rear ladder, and if I held on to it the steering would be unbalanced, thereby endangering the boat. I had to be careful thereafter not to touch that rod, but being so near looking so handy, I had to exercise extra caution.

Hit Rough Weather

The petty officer I referred to was First Class Petty Officer T who easily stood six feet and possessed a splendid physique. He was so considerate that I was well looked after. As we approached the equator the rolling of waves became so rough that I felt that I might be completely knocked out of bed. He came in after finishing his duty and asked me, "Can you sleep? You must celebrate the equator festival," he invited me. I saw, as I came down, three bottles of beer placed on the bed board, besides a big chunk of ice put in a large mess bowl. "This is for you, so you drink it yourself," he said as he emptied a bottle into the bowl.

He further said cheerfully: "If it were peacetime we would have emptied it into the sea to celebrate, but now being a time of war we want to celebrate by ourselves and ask forbearance of the Equator God, ha! ha! ha!" The beer tasted good, especially in this hot room. It was not rare to find the temperature over 40 degrees centigrade in the hottest part of this boat, not speaking of the sultry machinery room and motor compartment. As our room was located next to those, it was accordingly hot; but we were blessed with the presence of ice, which was made from distilled sea water through the efforts of the machinery department. Ice was always available for sickness on board a submarine.

First Class Petty Office T was married last year. About a month previous to our departure he received the happy news of the birth of a son. Thus being blessed with a child, it was his wont to say that he would never regret if he should go down to his watery grave at any time. Thus he would tap my shoulder and say: "But you should never worry, although the people are apt to think that a submarine is full of dangers because of its complicated machinery. In order to operate these scientifically constructed machines properly, there are many fellows like me who have been working on them for nearly ten years. At that we don't handle torpedoes, nor do we have chance to shout 'banzai' when we get the enemy ship. For many days we may not see the sunlight at all. All we do is to watch carefully that a screw does not get loose or how a single drop of oil will seep, and that is why we are all safe. The boat will never sink as long as its movement is not disabled by holding the rod like you did," he concluded with a hearty laughter.

His talk brought the point home to me squarely. He was performing his duty with the realization of his mission which was at best thankless. While there were such men as he, so faithfully on the duty, there could be no room for mishap. I felt again ashamed at my lack of understanding, as I was in the habit of fearing the life on a submarine.

The Enemy not Seen

Our boat going south headed toward Australia. Our objective was to interrupt enemy communications to Australia, the Anglo-American base of operations.

After many days, there appeared on the bulletin board in the steering room a notice to the following effect:

"We are entering the flying range of enemy scout planes. Be ready for sudden submersion. The enemy is near. Is everybody ready with his towel head-band?"

Then after a few days another notice was put on:

"Health is the source to enable best fight. Everyone must not forget to take vitamin pills. The much longed-for Sydney is close at hand. Prepare for an extended submerged voyage."

The steering room, was located in the center of the boat, and from here the superior officer, who was the chief of the torpedo squad and the commander of submerged voyage, was giving out orders, with a stern expression. Directly above him was the conning tower from where the ship commander was looking intently through the periscope, in search of the enemy.

Many days had passed since we left the base, and the crew were rubbing their arms with the great expectation of meeting the first enemy. The following verse expresses their grief of disappointment:

With no enemy brought into view,
  this day is again idly fading
  away;
Thus disappointed, we take out
  our towel head-bands on the sly,
Our head-bands represent helmets
  on a regular battlefield,
By offering them to the ship's
  shrine, we pray for an enemy
  to meet;
As we are to go by today again
  without seeing any foe,
Chagrined are our men, only
  rubbing their brawny arms
  away.

Thus while counting idle days from day to day, I myself became gradually acclimated with the environment. Now I could take the regular three-time daily meals without missing the taste. I gave up smoking, as it contaminated the air in the engine room and was liable to set fire to the motor compartment. My clumsiness in climbing up and down had also disappeared. You could not help feeling that it was always night as life in a submarine was under a electric light day and night. A fixed number of the crew was always on duty, while those off duty were either sleeping or playing chess. It was not rare, when suddenly waking up and taking a look at the watch, I mistook the time of day for that of night.

There was a masterpiece written by a non-commissioned officer under the title of "Extended Submerged Voyage," which aptly describes this scene, and of which I am going to quote a part:

"Here is a scene of men with bearded faces, sunburnt and scorched in sea breeze, some snoring loudly while taking a nap. Even though the place looks like the interior of a tenement house, there a brave fellow waits for the foe, brimful with fighting spirit.

"They talk about nothing but juicy delicacies: sliced raw tuna, rice cakes, pork cutlet, egg omelet, and beer. And when their mouths watered with such tasty tales, they smelled a peculiar odor from the engine room, which killed their fond dreams."

While I was thinking of getting up a ditty or two myself by resorting to the theme of "Long Submerged Voyage with Day Mistaken for Night," there finally arrived the day, an unforgettable day, the day of our heroic torpedo attack.

Sinking of an Enemy Ship

It was at night. After supper I lay in bed, listening to the noise in the engine room and the talks going round my bed. I gradually fell asleep.

Suddenly a loud emergency electric bell sounded, which abruptly jerked me out of my sound sleep. This bell was the signal of the spotting of the enemy and all hands were to stand by their respective posts. When I stuck out my head and looked down there was no one around; they must have gone up to their own positions.

These men were certainly well-trained as soldiers, I thought as I crawled out of bed. Yet, were the enemy planes attacking us, or did we spot the enemy ships? With such question still in my mind I put on my coat and was going up toward the steering room when a loud-speaker was heard giving orders to all hands in quick succession from the conning tower:

"Ready with torpedo attack!

"Now we are to attack a 10,000 ton enemy merchant-ship.

"All hands be ready with head-bands!"

When I came up to the steering room, the senior officer with a big smile on his round face, stuck up his forefinger while calling my attention to it, "10,000 tons! 10,000 tons!"

The captain, with his white towel head-band gallantly wound around his head, was intently looking through the periscope. There seemed to be still a little time before the firing; so I asked Warrant Officer M, who had discovered the enemy ship, what kind of a ship it was. To this he replied in the following manner: "There was a dark squall cloud on the horizon right in the direction of where our boat was headed. The view ahead was almost invisible. It was very dark but as the cloud began to clear up gradually, there appeared in my binocular the form of a ship. Suddenly we changed our position for an attack. It is a big fellow, probably a cargo-boat." With me, the ship's chief surgeon listened to this story, and said while tightening up his head-band that he was most anxious to see a good job done as this was his first experience. The traffic between the torpedo-tube room and steering room was quite brisk, and fearing that we might obstruct the work the chief surgeon and I withdrew to the officers' quarters to wait.

The captain was hugging his periscope to get the best aim. No sound was heard, save the light tapping in the engine room as we were pursuing the enemy ship. Outside of that a sustained silence permeating throughout the interior of this boat as everyone was intensely anxious, as to what was to happen momentarily. At that moment a soft drawn-out buzz pierced through the silence, indicating it was about time for the discharge.

(To Be Continued)

Packages: 20, 50, 100 Tablets

NEW HIGH-GRADE CHEMOTHERAPEUTIC REMEDY

For Speedy-Treatment of

Various Diseases due to Strepto-, Staphylo-, Pneumo-, Meningococcus and Coli-, Virus-Infections

Indications: Erysipelas, Otitis Media, Tonsilitis, Angina, Septicaemia, Influenza, Carbuncle, Furuncle, Puerperal Fever, Suppurative Wounds, Etc.

$\mathrm{NH_2 \bigcirc SO_2NH \bigcirc SO_2N(CH_3)_2}$

Yamanouchi Seiyaku K.K.
2, Kobune-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo
3, Koraibasi, Higasi-ku, Osaka
Mukden, Peking, Shanghai, Canton

ALBASIL

Detailed explanations sent on request

Wanted to Rent, Tokyo

SEMI-FOREIGN house with garden and telephone, rent ¥200 to ¥250. Preferably in Azabu, Aoyama, Akasaka or Omori. Apply Box 682, Japan Times, Yokohama.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3317.

For Sale

TIENTSIN and Peking rugs. 9.5×10.5 (price ¥1,200). 9×12 (¥1,600). artistic coffee set (¥900). No dealers. Box 385, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Instruction

ENGLISH, Russian conversation and theory taught by foreign lady either in Tokyo or Yokohama. Apply Miss Stoukanoff, 68 Sagiyama, Yokohama. (Russian).

JAPANESE language taught through German and English, or vice versa, at pupil's home, moderate fee. Box 681, Japan Times, Yokohama.

Wanted to Buy

FOREIGN furniture, clothes, sewing machines, pianos, gramophones, carpets and refrigerators at very attractive prices. M. Sensui Shoten, 136, 3-chome, Motomachi, Yokohama. Tel. 2-2356.

GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4439.

BINOCULARS, microscope, piano, accordion, golf set, laundry machine, radio set, phonograph, musical instrument, furniture, sewing machine, typewriters, carpets, Shoga, Kotto wanted. Fair prices paid. Matsumoto Shoten, 9 Ageba-cho, Ushigome-ku. Tel. Ushigome 34-3564.

PING-PONG table and complete set of Badminton including net. Offers to Box 393, Japan Times, Tokyo.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 172 Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4443.

WANTED to buy copies of Coronet Magazine. Will pay good price provided pages not torn off. Apply Box 680, Japan Times, Yokohama.

Professional Notices

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call by appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Rate ¥3. Makinouchi Chiryosho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases, Director Dr. S. Fukuda, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-4 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-4 p.m.; mornings only on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities. 200 yards from Meguro Tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

General

FURNITURE

NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects, please telephone Shiba 43-3106. Daimaru Furniture Store. No. 1 of 8 Banchi, 2-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

TYPEWRITERS

J. NARIKAWA Shokai, No. 2, 2-chome, Surugadai, Kanda-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-1988. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Also accessories. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

Classified Ads.

Bring Quick Results.

RATE: ¥1.50 per ½ inch per insertion inclusive of tax

According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

HOUSE amahs (two), some knowledge of cooking, will serve table, or any other work. Box 392, Japan Times, Tokyo.

YOUNG Hungarian lady, willing and energetic, good at current languages and Japanese, skilled in office work and housekeeping, wants engagement. Box 391, Japan Times, Tokyo.

COOK-AMAH, experienced, wants situation. Write to Box 394, Japan Times, Tokyo.

ZEOLA MEDICAL TOOTH POWDER

Zeola prevents tooth decay because it is a tooth powder manufactured from materials entirely different from those used in other dentifrices.

Two unrivalled features:

The natrium salts in the powder work chemically in clearing up the carbo-acid calcium and organic matter and keep the teeth free from tartar.

The fine grains of the powder absorb impurities, germs, etc. and purify the oral cavity, thereby keeping it in a healthy condition as well as preventing tooth decay and unpleasant breath.

Recommended by leading dentists on the basis of experiments carried out by them.

MITSUWA SOAP FACTORY - Tokyo

Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: ....MASAO TAKAHASHI

Japan Times Advertiser
Published by The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 157, Yamashita-cho. Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1942

Day of Thanksgiving

A thankful nation today celebrates Niiname-sai, the Festival of the New Rice. From the highest to the lowliest, the population of Japan will unite this day to offer thanks for the blessings of a bountiful harvest. At the Palace, His Majesty the Emperor will offer the new rice of the latest harvest to the Imperial Ancestors in a ritual of thanksgiving hoary with the tradition which reaches back to remote antiquity. In their own more humble way but with reverential sincerity withal, the common people in every household throughout the Empire will ceremoniously partake of the new rice which has been universally distributed for this purpose and will thereby give thanks to the Deities who have watched over the well-being of the nation.

This year, this day of thanksgiving takes on a meaning of more than usual significance. The thanks which the nation offers to its Guardian Spirits today is tinged with more than usual sincerity and fervor, for the blessings which the incomparable land of Japan continues to enjoy despite the exigencies of war stand in such striking contrast to the tragic conditions which prevail in most other parts of this strife-torn world. The relative peace and plenty which prevails in Japan, a peace and plenty which seems incredibly great in view of the magnitude of the war which is raging beyond the seas, can only be attributed to the manifold virtues of the Great Imperial Ancestor which have been manifested through countless generations by an unbroken succession of virtuous Sovereigns.

The nation has particular reasons to be thankful this year because of the unexpectedly fine harvest. Even early in the summer it became obvious that the vital combination of warm days and abundant rainfall which characterized the weather this year would result in a welcome bumper crop. Now that the harvest season is here, the actual yield shows every sign of even exceeding the earlier estimates. According to the computations of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry released just a couple of days ago, the crop this year, on the basis of data available on October 31, is expected to reach the bountiful amount of 67,360,900 koku. This figure represents an increase of more than 59,000 koku over the estimates of September 20.

Compared with the harvest last year, this year's crop will show an increase of more than 12,000,000 koku, which represents a more than 20 per cent increase. Even compared with the average for the past five years, this year's crop will show an excess above the norm amounting to 6.2 per cent. This showing is especially remarkable when it is considered that circumstances arising from the war have caused a diminution this year in both the labor available on the farms and in the supply of fertilizer. Although favorable weather has undoubtedly been the most important factor, the auspicious proportions of the present harvest indicate also that important rational and scientific adjustments have been successfully consummated to compensate for the wartime abnormalities. It provides another proof of the ability of Japan to surmount triumphantly over every problem which it may face.

The important bearing which this plentiful production of domestic rice will have on the conduct of the war will no doubt give but cold comfort to the enemy. Deluding themselves with dreams of the economic weakness of Japan, the arrogant enemy Powers superciliously believed that the specter of starvation and want would force Japan to bend to their will. This disillusionment of the enemy during the course of the War of Greater East Asia in the realm of economics is no less complete than in the realm of military science. The ability of Japan adequately to supply her own needs throughout the period of hostilities is a factor which must seriously upset the calculations of the enemy.

"An army fights on its stomach," was the dictum of Napoleon. The spiritual power which sustains the Japanese warrior was unknown to the Corsican whose experience was only with European armies, but even the Japanese warrior whose chief armor is his spiritual strength cannot altogether ignore the prosaic matter of mere food. A full stomach means a better fighting man. To be sure, neither the Japanese Army nor the civilian population at home need depend on the domestic production of rice. With the abundance of the staples of food which prevails throughout the greater part of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Japanese Army overseas can sustain itself while ample imports from neighboring countries can supplement the food production of Japan Proper. So food is no problem to Japan in any case. But from an epicure's point of view, there is no rice in all the world which can match the quality of domestic Japanese rice in its characteristic fatty and nutritious fluffiness. The abundance of this particular kind of rice will therefore serve to enhance the morale of the civilian population on the home front, which in turn will serve to strengthen the fighting men at the front lines. Thus indirectly at least an abundant harvest will vastly add to the nation's fighting strength, to say nothing of easing the problems of foreign exchange and transportation. Hence it is that the bumper crop this year is proper cause of sincere thanksgiving of a nation in the throes of war.

At this time of giving thanks, due credit should be accorded to the agricultural population of the nation whose efforts have made the abundant harvest possible. Though too often unsung and unhonored, the humble workers of the soil deserve full recognition as the indispensable foundation of the Empire's strength.

At the same time full credit should also be given to the Government whose policy has ever been to protect and nurture the agrarian interests. It has not always been easy. In a period of expanding industry and commerce as during the past generation, the attractions of urban callings threatened seriously to decimate the ranks of those engaged in the less remunerative calling of agriculture. But the Government has consistently realized the necessity of a substantial rural population to maintain the economic and social equilibrium of the nation and despite many difficulties has managed to encourage and protect the agrarian interests. The consequences of this wise policy are to be seen today, when despite the strain of an unprecedentedly colossal war the Japanese nation remains perfectly able to sustain itself. The pitiful plight of starving England who allowed herself to become a parasitic money-changer divorced from the soil serves as an object lesson of a catastrophe which the Japanese nation wisely avoided.

On this day of thanksgiving, therefore, the Japanese people gratefully acknowledge their many blessings, not the least of which are a degree of peace and plenty unusual in the world of today, the plentiful stores in their granaries which make for national strength in time of war, a solid farming class which rigidly buttresses the national structure, and a wise Government which makes all these things possible. Above all these, the Japanese people offer reverent thanks for the Divine Guidance which has kept the nation great through countless ages and which will keep it thus for eternity.

A Year Ago Today

Nov. 23, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

Following his protracted conversations yesterday morning with diplomatic representatives of Great Britain, Australia, the Netherlands and Chungking, Secretary of State Cordell Hull late last night conferred with Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura and Ambassador Saburo Kurusu at Hull's apartment at the Wardman Park Hotel in Washington. State Department officials reported later that the conversations expanded the previous discussions, but there were no especially new developments.

* * *

Straitened circumstances of the Japanese remaining in British Malaya were described by a certain Japanese who accompanied Japanese Consul-General Ken Tsurumi to Singapore, and arrived in Bangkok today. "There remain," said the Japanese, "three thousand Japanese in British Malaya. But, since the freezing of the Japanese assets, they cannot continue their trade, and the three chief Japanese iron mines were forced to close their business. Only Japanese rubber plantations and fishery continue to exist but their future is really hopeless due to the stoppage of importation of necessary materials from Japan. The British oppression against the Japanese residents is extremely severe and the strictest censorship is being exercised on documents, newspapers, matters of communication, and even private letters of the Japanese. Thus, all the rights and interests which are results of sweat and toil of scores of years are being reduced to nothing. British propaganda activities have also been intense of late. Alfred Duff Cooper is desperately endeavoring to unite all the British East Asiatic colonies into an anti-Japanese front. The attitude of Britain has been firmer since his arrival in East Asia. All this, indicate the completion of war preparations of the British East Asiatic forces," he concluded.

WAR OF EAST ASIA CULMINATES OUR PAST ACTIVITIES IN SOUTH

Japan's Intercourse With Southern Regions Is Not Recent but Dates From Remote Past

By NAOJIRO SUGIMOTO
(From the Koron)

Part II

It must be noted however that the traces, faint though they may be, of "the march of the Japanese into South Asia," during the Nara Period were due at all events to the mediation of China. For at that time China was at the height of her power, and Japan was communicating with her solely through diplomatic means. This state of affairs continued even after we had entered the Heian Period; that is to say, as long as Japan preserved her diplomatic relationships with the government of T'ang.

Now, Prince Takaoka, changing his name to Prince Shinnyo, entered priesthood in order to investigate the secrets of Buddhism, and conducted what was then a most difficult thing to do, a "world-wide" tour. In the 4th year of Jokwan (862 A.D.) he went to the court of T'ang where he acquired a thorough knowledge of the existing state of affairs there, and then in the 7th year of Jokwan (865 A.D.), he proceeded for the first time to the South.

Tuan Cheng Jen has written a book called, "Various Stories of Mt. Yu-yang" in which he tells of how he heard some stories of India from a Japanese bonze, Samadhi Kongo, who was assumed to have returned not long before from a journey to that country. It was in the 9th year of Konin (818 A.D.) that Cheng Jen had met Samadhi Kongo in Shuh (now the province of Szechwan), so it is estimated that Kongo's "world-wide" journey was conducted approximately 50 years before that of Prince Takaoka.

Believed to Be Ho-do

Samadhi Kongo is believed to have been the Buddhist priest, Ho-do, and if that is the case, it appears that he had not gone to India by sea, but by land. Nevertheless, it does not alter the fact that he had gone through China. In the event, however, that Kongo's journey was completed by land, then the fact still remains unchanged that the first Japanese to travel about in the South by water was Prince Takaoka.

The unfortunate demise of the Prince at Laos was reported by letter sent to Japan in the 5th year of Genkei (881 A.D.) by the Japanese priest, Chuh-kwan, who was at that time studying in T'ang. Judging from the contents of the letter, it is possible to interpret the decease of the Prince in two ways. The first is, as is generally known, that the Prince had died in Laos before he had gone to India, and the second interpretation is that, contrary to general belief, he had died in Laos after he had returned from his trip to India.

We have no space here to investigate this problem, but it appears that the first version is the correct one. Then, as regards the country of Laos, the opinions are divided here too. However, we shall follow the records of the scholar of T'ang, Chia-tan, and presume it to have been that sector which is now the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula. Moreover, it seems fairly adequate to interpret Laos as the country in which the Lao people lived.

I have come to presume lately that the place where the Prince had died was none other than the present city of Shonan, and that his tomb, and the monument that was later built for him, were both once upon a time in Singapore, but that after the English had seized the island, they had, without scruples, destroyed the vestiges.

At any rate, it is thus that the forerunners of the Japanese in Southern Asia are to be traced back to the Heian Period.

T'ang Dynasty Collapses

Taking advantage of the then prevalent prosperity of Chinese races, T'ang, with the idea that the entire world belonged to it, had established at this time a sort of cooperative sphere in East Asia, with itself as the leader. Nevertheless, as soon as its hold on the surrounding states began to weaken, it became no longer capable of asserting its leadership. When the Japanese priest-student to T'ang, Chu-kwan, reported this to Japan, Michizane Sugawara immediately called a session, and with the unanimous vote of the Court, Japan voluntarily severed her diplomatic relations with the Chinese government. Immediately after this, the T'ang Dynasty was to collapse, never to rise again. More or less simultaneously with the collapse of this world-state, the order of the cooperative sphere also went to pieces, and throughout East Asia, there arose everywhere the embryo of racial states.

It was only natural that after the severance of her relations with the T'ang government, Japan was to develop herself with amazing speed, but if we should cast our eyes far and wide over the whole of East Asia, this was in reality a trend that was to be seen everywhere in their own peculiar fashion.

In the Kamakura Period, the Mongols of "North Asia" rose to their height of power. Proceeding to the south, they swallowed China, and not only did they wring the various countries of "South Asia," but they went to the West, to Europe, where they threatened and seized those countries too. Even England, that had managed to emerge uncrushed from their tread, was affected by their invasion, both psychologically and economically. Russia, for example, was, for a period of two hundred and some odd years, under the bondage of the Mongols, until as a counter-measure, she invaded the East. It goes without saying therefore that when these Mongols, taking advantage of that period in which the northern races were most powerful and glorious, pushed their way across the Japan Sea, Japan was faced with the greatest menace.

Drive to South

However, when she had succeeded in repulsing the invaders, the spirit of the nation was invigorated, and this invigoration was embodied in her expeditions to Chosen first, then down the coast of China, which were followed by more daring exploitations to the coasts of Southern Asia, until finally this was to culminate in her new enterprise of private trading with the outside world. It was in this manner that, in spite of the fact that in the Muromachi Period, trade with the foreign countries was strictly prohibited, the inertia of Japanese expansion was ever too great for her merchantmen to keep from slinking abroad.

Toward the latter part of the Muromachi Period, our drive into Southern Asia had covered the countries of Annam (which then included Tongking and the northern area of Annam), Kwang-nam (which is now the middle sector of Annam), Chiampa (now the southern region of Annam), Cambodia (which then comprised both the Cambodia of today and Lower Cochin-China), Ayuthia (now Thailand), and down to Luzon, Paragoa (now Parawan), and Borneo.

The people of Ryukyu were the first to pave the way to the south. When the first European, the Portuguese, Alberque, arrived in Malay Peninsula, and seized Malacca, at the outset of the modern age, the people of Ryukyu who were known as the Goleth or the Lekios people, had already been trading there yearly. This is made clear by Alberqurque's biography, but according to historical records which we see today in Ryukyu, the advance of these people to Malaya had already been started about a century before the arrival of the Portuguese.

When we peer into the history of the rise of the Ryukyu Islands, we find that the ancestors of the island inhabitants were emigrees from southern Japan. Consequently, it is proper to consider them as a part of the Japanese race. It comes to this, therefore, that "the development of the people of Ryukyu in South Asia" is only another phase of "the development of the Japanese in South Asia."

During the Azuchi and Momoyama periods, Hideyoshi not only carried out the projected plans of Nobunaga, but as a part of his own policy, he issued the vermillion seal, and officially recognized a new system of patent commerce, in the 1st year of Bunroku (1592 A.D.).

Nine Red Seal Ships

At the time, the number of our vermillion seal ships was only nine in all; five in Nagasaki, three in Kyoto, and one in Sakai, but the destinations of these ships in "South Asia" were Tongking, Kwang-nam or Upper Cochin-China, Chiampa, Cambodia, Ligore (now Nakhon Sri Tammarat, Thailand), Tani (now Patani), Ayuthia, Luzon, etc.

Hideyoshi's vermillion seal system was perfected in the Edo Period, and from Iyeyasu to Hidetada, and on to the seclusion of Japan by Iyemitsu, for a period of 43 years, the system was carried on. What remains today of the original registers of the vermillion seals issued to the merchantmen dates only from the 9th year of Keicho (1604) to the 2nd year of Genna (1616), a short period of 13 years.

However, with this register in our hands today, we are able to know who were exactly the people who received the seals, how many of them were issued yearly, what the yearly average number was, and the destinations of the ships.

Those who received them were eight daimyos, four officials connected with the Tokugawa Shogunate, 50 Japanese merchants, 6 Chinese, and 14 European merchants, making a total of 82 persons.

The number of these seals issued annually was not necessarily uniform, for in 1604, the figure had reached 29, while in 1608, there were only three issued. Undoubtedly there must have been more seals issued that had failed to be registered, but taking the total as it stands, of the 13 years, there were in all 183 seals, so the average annual permit issued would be 14. Now, if we were to take this and calculate it for the period of 43 years, the total would exceed 600. It would mean that there were 600 ships that sailed to the South under the authority of Hideyoshi's vermillion seals.

The crew on each ship was not uniform either, but since each vessel could not have carried over 200 men, we can say that an aggregate number of 120,000 people had sailed to the various regions in Southern Asia in vermillion-sealed ships. Of course, there necessarily must have been those who had gone there in other than by the sealed ships, so in consequence, the actual number of voyagers was far greater than that above designated.

The destination of these vermillion-sealed ships by the Edo Period had expanded into wider regions. In French Indo-China, they anchored at Tongking, Annam (including the area of Thien-nam), Upper Cochin-China or Cam-chau, Hue, Kwang-tri, Chiampa, Thien-tan, Cambodia, and in Thailand, Ayuthia and Patani, and in the Malay Peninsula, Malacca, in the Philippines, Luzon and the Visayas, while in the East Indies there were Borneo and the Moluccas.

When we examine the destinations of the ships and the number of times that the seals were issued, we find that those that sailed for Annam or Cochin-China were 49 ships, for Ayuthia, 37, Luzon, 30, Cambodia, 23, and Tongking, 11. Ships that went to places other than these were very few. The above items will show that the places that were frequented most were the very places at which the Japanese had been most progressive and prosperous, and that the places that were less frequented were less developed.

In Annam sprang up two Japanese towns, one at Houa-phans and the other at Tourane, in Thailand, at Ayuthia, in Luzon, at Dirao and San Miguel, and in Cambodia, at Pnom-Penh and Pngar. In the capital of Tongking no Japanese towns were set up due to the fact that it was prohibited by the laws of the land.

That the Japanese towns had sprung up in these various regions during this period of foreign trade under the protection of the vermillion seals was a matter of course. It need not be said therefore that these settlements had taken place far before the arrival of the Europeans in the East. Among the places familiar to us from of old is Houaphans of Annam which had been in contact with Japan ever since Hironari Hiramure had been cast ashore there during the Nara Period.

European Records

Another thing worthy of note here is that the Japanese themselves have not left any coherent and tangible records of their own settlements and undertakings. It was only after the arrival of the Europeans that whenever there were events which involved the Japanese, their records revealed to a certain extent the activities of the Japanese. It is principally through this means that we first obtain knowledge of the life of our kinsmen in the South. The Dutch records of the "massacre of Amboyna" are evidences that the development of Southern Asia by the Japanese was quite brisk from the outset of the modern age. The reason for this was that our compressed vigor had abruptly discovered "South Asia" as the recreation grounds for its exaltation and free play. Our expansion to the South was begun by the force of nature. Had our history proceeded along with this force of nature without impediments, very likely Southern Asia might not have fallen into the hands of the Europeans so easily. With the adoption of the exclusion policy by the Tokugawa Shogunate, we had to relinquish all hopes of the development of Southern Asia.

It was in this manner, that during the middle portion of the modern age, the development of Southern Asia had deteriorated. The force of advance of the Japanese race during this period could not find expression externally. Despite heavy clamps of seclusion, it was due to nature's forces that, by being drifted away or pretending to be drifted away, our thrust into the South was continued, if only secretly or accidentally. Then too, the meager knowledge of the external world that was passively flowing into Japan through the little port of Nagasaki undoubtedly flared the people's ambitions for external expansion. Secretly they hoped for the day when their ambitions could be fulfilled.

Is Extension of Japan

Hence, no sooner had the doors of Japan been opened to the world again than there was a dash for Southern Asia. But, during that period of some 220 years of national isolation, the greater part of the vital areas in Southern Asia had succumbed to the powers of Europe or were in the process of being subjugated.

Southern Asia is the extension of Japan and it is Japan's life-line. It is the dictates of nature that the Japanese should go south. How could the United States and England, with their intrigues, expect to impede this natural force of the Japanese?

Hence, it was only natural that, against this challenge of the United States and England, the present War of Greater East Asia was begun.

It so happened that in the past, we were very effective in developing the South. There were many other places besides these in which the Japanese, whether renowned or not; whether warrior or merchant, man or woman, have exhibited their national superiority of spirit to the natives and have been in one way or another influential to them either spiritually, economically, or socially.

In short, we were in possession of no clear objectives for "the development of the Japanese in South Asia" until today.

The aim of the present War is the establishment of a New Order in Greater East Asia, and if this be more concretely stated, it is the establishment of a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

(End)

THE MIRRORS OF THE HEROIC AGE

Hojo Ujiyasu

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times Advertiser Staff

Part I

Ujiyasu, son of Hojo Ujitsuna and grandson of Hojo Nagauji (Soun), after the founder of the family (Soun), was the greatest of the warrior Barons who had sprung from this stock. He became the undisputed suzerain of Kanto and the most powerful ruler east of Kyoto. Soun's prophecy that all his deep-laid program would be carried out in the third generation after him was fulfilled in the days of Ujiyasu. In the lifetime of Ujiyasu the house of the Hojos had reached the zenith of power and fame.

Born in 1515 and dying in his 55th year in 1571, Ujiyasu led a busy, hazardous, brilliant career as an ever-victorious warrior Baron and an astute administrator, rich in thrilling exploits of battle and wise strokes of statesmanship. From his 15th year when he fought his maiden battle till his death he had taken part in nearly 40 battles, himself often in the thicks of fighting, and he carried the mementoes of these in the seven wounds on his body and the two sword-cuts on his forehead. For the latter wounds he was greatly honored by both friend and foe, and the "muko-kizu" (wounds on the face) were regarded as marks of honorable distinction, often called "Ujiyasu-kizu."

Spies Set On Him

Ujiyasu's military valor was matched by his zeal in administration. Odawara, his castle town, in the heyday of his power, was one of the best administered and the most posperous cities in the Empire. His good reputation in his own domain and abroad excited the envious attention of one Nagao Igen, high hereditary retainer of Uyesugi Norimasa's, who, wishing to know what manner of man Ujiyasu really was, and, if possible, to discover his secret for so much success in war and politics, secretly caused two agents, Honma Omi and Imata Sakon, to be employed in the service of the Odawara fief. It may be recalled that the Uyesugis had been steadily declining at the inverse ratio to the phenomenal rise of the Hojos, and the disproportion seemed to gape wider and wider since Ujiyasu became Lord of Odawara. Igen knew that his profligate master, Norimasa, was much to blame for this unsatisfactory state of affairs, and that something must be done to effect a change for the better by awaking his Lord to a sense of his duty and of the peril with which his house was being threatened. He had, therefore, instructed the two men to make the most thorough study of the man Ujiyasu and of the way in which he ruled his province. In due course of time the two emissaries returned and submitted to Igen the following amazing report.

Rivals' Tribute

"Ujiyasu at home is a man of thoughtful cast and gentle manners, whose nature defies analysis. He combines unassailable strength of character with tenderness of heart. When not engaged in affairs of state he spends his time in diligently exercising the military arts or in reading books. He is apparently a stickler after etiquette, always carrying himself with sober dignity, never given to levity or frivolous amusements. In his treatment of vassals he is just and fair, placing everybody in a position for which he is best fit, while their merits are speedily and generously rewarded with little regard to their birth, station or age. So all his men, old and young, are bound to him with strong bonds of respect and affection, eager to serve him with might and main, and, in an emergency, willing to die for his sake. And though we are sorry to say this, nearly all the officers and men supposedly owing allegiance to the Uyesugis, with only nine exceptions, may be said to be in collusion with the Hojos, ready to fly to the Hojo cause if their loyalty is put to the acid test."

Such a tribute of wholesale admiration for Ujiyasu who was a potential enemy of the Uyesugis, could only have been prompted by the wish on the part of the two

(Continued on Page 2)

READERS IN COUNCIL

A Questionable "Gift"

To the Editor:

The naive self-satisfaction with which it was the habit of journalistic Britons to regard their Empire came out strikingly some thirty years ago, when it was announced with a great flourish that the "independent" Sultans of the Malay Peninsula had united in offering to pay for a first-class man-of-war, to be presented to the British fleet. Really, these "protected" but "independent" rulers were nothing but the toys of the British agents at their courts, whose advice, they were informed, must not only be considered, but acted upon. So the magnanimous offer of an ironclad, which seemed to be an offer made to the Empire by them and their councils, was in reality an offer of a handsome present by the British to themselves—at the expense of the Malays!

Yet it was played up in the English press as though it were the spontaneous idea of the grateful Malays. Listen to The Times of December 10, 1912. Its pompous periods are more than a little amusing when we remember what the actual sentiments of these Malays were—resentful of British conquests, British aggression and the grasping British traders.

Observing with modest gratification that "the whole Council, rulers, officials and non-officials were unanimous in their desire" to make the offering, the leader-writer goes on to remark that the "Malay rulers and people are not even British subjects" —(no! their British conquerors took good care of that!)—and yet, "so highly have they valued their somewhat loose attachment to our Empire that they have voluntarily come forward at this moment of home pressure with a gift as a symbol of their gratitude." Pleasing as it was to receive so valuable a fighting machine to add to the Navy,—"the moral significance of the event," The Times proceeded, "is incomparably more marked. . . No autocracy in the world has even risen to that spirit of trusteeship for the welfare of subject peoples which the various systems of British government throughout the world have never altogether failed to display. No autocracy has received so moving and impromptu a return of confidence as we now welcome in this gift. In a keen and sudden light," The Times goes on, becoming more and more enthusiastic with its own eloquence, "it reveals the Empire as a power without parallel for reconciling the most divergent kinds of civilization and the most profound disparities of race."

And all the time the writer of this bombast must have known perfectly well that the money was offered because the British agents "advised" the Malays to offer it, and because the Malays knew only too well that it was advice which "must be taken," a lesson that the Singapore Governor had taught them in the plainest terms. "They have invited and accepted our advice," blandly says the writer in The Times, with his tongue in his cheek for he knows that the "advice" was not invited but intruded, and that it was not accepted but enforced. It is worth noting that The Times frankly refers to the Malay States as in the category of "subject peoples."

"Subject" to Britain, although not "British subjects." With equal candor we shall take leave to call this sheer nonsense. The statesmen and jurists of the great period of British political thought—the Burkes, the Mansfields, the Camdens, the Chathams—would have made short work of the foolish idea that people can be under British control in all the details of administration and not be British subjects, entitled to the rights of subjects. The Times was on the horns of a perfect dilemma. If these states were independent, protected states, they were not "subject peoples." If they were completely controlled by Great Britain—and what ruler who is obliged to act implicitly on the instructions of another can be said to be anything but completely controlled? they were British territory, and their people were entitled to all the status of Britons. The Times chose the first horn of the dilemma, and insolently spoke of the Malays as "subject peoples" and there is no room for "subject peoples" in the law of England or the law of Nations.

No! the gratitude, the spontaneity, the "protection" and the "independence" of the Malays were all buncombe. And the ironclad "Malaya" was a monument not to British benevolence, but to British hypocrisy,—so characteristically displayed in these unctuous self-approving columns of The Times.

P. S. C.

November 22

Rural Wisdom

An enterprising salesman was trying to persuade a farmer to buy a bicycle. The farmer was in town for the day and had determined to see everything.

"I'd rather spend my money on a cow," he said finally.

"But think," insisted the salesman, "what a fool you'd look riding about on a cow!"

"Not half such a fool as I'd look trying to milk a bicycle," answered the farmer.